

ELEVEN CHAPTERS
ON
NERVOUS OR MENTAL
COMPLAINTS,

BY
WILLIAM WILLIS MOSELEY, A.M. LL.D.
&c.

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FIG. 1. UPPER SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

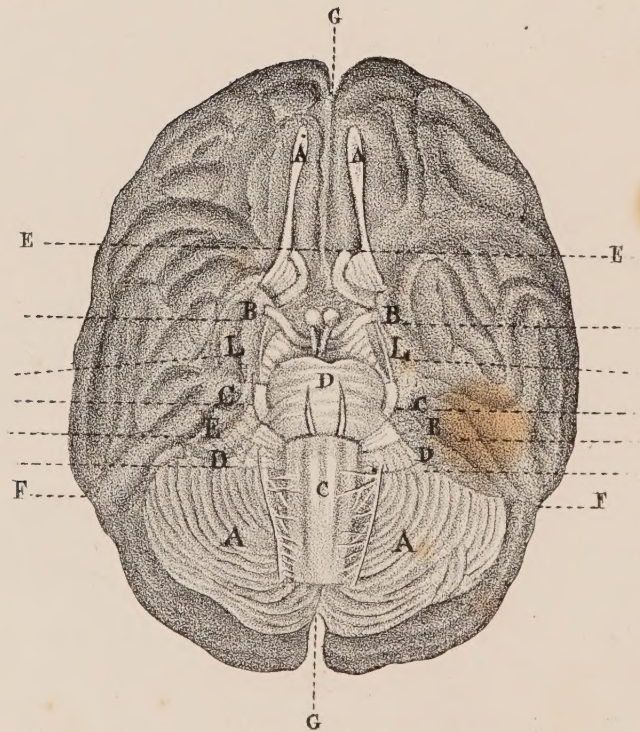


FIG. 2. UNDER SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

ELEVEN CHAPTERS
ON
NERVOUS OR MENTAL
COMPLAINTS,
AND ON
TWO GREAT DISCOVERIES,

BY WHICH HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN, AND ALL MAY BE CURED
WITH AS MUCH CERTAINTY AS WATER QUENCHES
THIRST OR BARK CURES AGUE.

BY WILLIAM WILLIS MOSELEY,

A.M., L.L.D., M.R.I.S., &c.

*Author of a Memoir on the Importance and Practicability of
translating the Holy Scriptures into the Chinese Language, &c.,
Treatise on Consumption, Treatise on Scrofula, Enoch,
Fall of Babylon, &c.*

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1838.

ELEVEN CHAPTERS

THEORY OF MENTAL

COGNITION



TWO GREAT DISCOVERIES

BY WILLIAM WILKES MORELEY

LONDON

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PREFACE.

AFTER the writer had discovered the seat of nervous disease, which he did ten years before it was discovered by Dr. Gall, and had two years after discovered the means of acting immediately and directly on the brain, and had cured himself of a nervous disease of fourteen years' duration, it became a question with him whether he should infringe upon, or in any way act contrary to the character and duties of a clergyman, if he allowed others to participate in the benefits of his discoveries.

The conclusion at which he arrived is developed in the following propositions.

1st. Objections to a clergyman relieving mankind from bodily diseases cannot be urged, unless they are equally urged against clergymen relieving the bodily wants of the *hungry, thirsty, and naked*.

2nd. That such objections cannot be founded on Christ's example, for he constantly employed

his capabilities to remove mental and bodily complaints. And can any be found so stupid as to attempt to prove that our Lord's example is not binding on us in works of benevolence, kindness, good feeling and charity as well as in piety? Surely such objectors do not know the parable of the *Good Samaritan*, or do not believe it.

3rd. Such objections cannot be founded on history. Who is so unacquainted with history as not to know that till within a short time the clergy of our own country were the only physicians it had?

4th. Nor can such objections be founded on the present exclusive qualifications of medical men. It is not apprenticeship to compound pills, draughts, and powders, that qualify a man to cure disease; it is not passing through the school-boy examinations of Apothecaries' Hall, or the more learned investigations of the College of Surgeons and College of Physicians, that give members of these respectable bodies the exclusive capabilities of the healing art. No. No man will maintain this absurdity.

Who knows not that any man may study anatomy, may dissect, may practice chemistry and read pharmacy, may study botany, and every other branch of the regular medical profession, and attend all the lectures required without being a working surgeon, or apothecary, or physician? Who then will maintain the doctrine of the EXCLUSIVE ABILITIES of medical men to heal disease: Or, of the members of Apothecaries' Hall: Or, of the members of the College of Surgeons: Or, of the members of the College of Physicians to mitigate or remove physical human sufferings?

Who has not heard of the medical works of the Rev. T. Townsend, Rector of Pusey? Who has not heard of the medical labours of the Rev. Dr. Willis, of Lincolnshire?

The principles and practice of medicine, anatomy, botany, &c., have been the study, the *delightful study* of the writer from an early age. He attended lectures at Bartholomew Hospital many years ago. Read numerous works on different branches of medical science, attended operations, and for thirty years has given his attention to the sick. Twenty years

ago he felt himself competent to compose, and did publish two works, (octavo volumes,) one on Consumption, and one on Scrofula; and for twenty years was the physician and apothecary of his family—a family of ten children, wife, and servants. The children are all perfectly healthy, though their mother was ^{on on} consumptive and father nervous.

5th. As the example of Christ and his Apostles ought to be imitated in all good works; and the precepts of the gospel to do good to all, are binding upon every one, the writer feels himself justified in the course he pursues.* And would feel guilty of a dereliction of duty if he were not to pursue this course.

6th. It is very certain that no man who believes in the Scriptures can on the ground of any thing found in Divine Revelation object to a clergyman pursuing such a course. On the contrary, every believer ought to commend those who go about like their great Christian Master, doing good to the bodies or souls of their fellow sufferers.

In the following work a chapter is devoted to

* See a full explanation, page 45.

the seat of nervous disease—another to the pathology of the brain—a third and fourth to an extended classification of the different kinds and varieties of symptoms, with examples—other chapters to the origin of this discovery and its advantages or results, demonstrated by cases. An exposé is then made of the incorrect principles and practice of medical men generally in cases of nervous disease. The causes of nervous or mental diseases are then investigated, and advice to nervous sufferers closes this little attempt to prove that diseases which have been, and are still called diseases of the mind have their origin in the brain. And that these diseases, and their painful result—INSANITY, CAN BE CURED, by the MOST IMPORTANT HUMAN DISCOVERY WITH AS MUCH CERTAINTY AS WATER QUENCHES THIRST OR BARK CURES AGUE. IN FACT, THAT NO DISEASE CAN BE CURED BY ANY KNOWN MEANS WITH MORE CERTAINTY THAN NERVOUS DISEASES AND INSANITY CAN BE CURED BY THESE.

9, *Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury.*

May, 1838.

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CHAPTER I.

*The Elements of Man—Immateriality of the Mind—
The whole Body is not the seat of the Soul, nor the
Heart, but the Brain—The Nerves, specifically
adapted to their peculiar functions.*

MIND and matter are the acknowledged elements of man. The attempts made by Lawrence, the modern copyist of more learned, but less rash pathologists, to establish the exclusive materialism of man have been justly execrated by the enlightened of all classes. This has been done upon correct principles; for we are as certain of the existence of spirit as of matter: The former we know by consciousness, which is always infallible; the latter by our senses which may be mistaken.

But the question has been often asked, in what part of the body does the soul dwell? To this some have replied, it pervades the whole body. Then, if an arm or leg be amputated, a piece of the soul equal in dimensions to the amputated limb is cut off.

The Hebrews believed the heart was the seat of the soul. “Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against thee.” The primitive Christians entertained the same opinion, “With the heart man believeth unto

righteousness, &c.” But as inspired writers were not sent to correct false opinions in science, they always spoke on these subjects in the popular language of the nation.

Consciousness and the termini of our sensations demonstrate the brain to be the seat of the soul.

It is not, therefore, from the heart the commands of the thinking power issue; nor from the heart that the power goes forth which moves the muscles, bones and limbs. No. It is from the brain the orders are issued. From the brain the power proceeds that makes every sense, every muscle, every joint obedient to the volitions of the mind.

Each distinct nerve, each pair of nerves or system of nerves, has its root in the cerebral or spinal brain.

The nerves that take their rise from the posterior column of the spinal marrow are for sensation; those from the anterior column for voluntary motion, and those from the middle column of the spinal marrow are destined to regulate the respiratory movements. The gustatory nerves rise from the cerebral brain, and take cognizance of tastes; the optic nerves are constructed for the perception of light: and the accoustic nerves to take cognizance of the vibrations of the air or sounds.

Every pair of nerves has its separate functions to perform on its own exclusive sense, muscle, ligament, organ, viscera, &c.

This association of each nerve with its appropriate function was not formerly understood. The opinion of pathologists was, that all nerves were essentially the same. That if a nerve of sensation were attached to a muscle, it would become a nerve of motion ; or if the optic nerve were distributed over the ear, it would become a nerve of hearing.

The organ of the brain, therefore, which appears to consist of an unit, is in fact an aggregate of parts, each closely resembling the other in structure, though each part is essentially distinct and designed to perform a different function,—a function for which it is specifically prepared.

But this mental apparatus appears to be sometimes in disorder. The eye sees non-existences, the ear hears sounds the air never vibrated ; sensations are supposed to be felt which the nerves could never have transmitted to the brain : and the muscles exhibit movements which the volitions never commanded.

On the subject of nervous or mental disease, there is a question of some importance still at issue. What is the cause of nervous disease

and insanity? Does it originate in the mind or in the brain? Is it the mind which operates that is diseased, or the organ of the brain by which the mind operates? Does not the brain merely demonstrate the soul's existence and develop its capabilities?

It has been the general opinion of all classes, in all ages, and of medical men especially, that the mind is the seat of the disease.

This is still the general opinion of the public and of medical men who are not materialists or phrenologists.

But general as this opinion has been among all classes of Christians, and common as it is still we hesitate not to charge everyone who believes it with being advocates for the doctrine of materialism, and therefore enemies to christianity.

If the mind be liable to, or capable of disease of any kind, it must be subject to corruption and decomposition; and if subject to corruption and decomposition, it must be liable to death. But the soul is immaterial, and can be no more touched by disease than the hand can grasp a shadow.

The immortality of the soul can be fairly and successfully advocated on these principles only.

This theory in former ages would have been denounced as false and inimical to true religion. And we fear that with all our vaunted improve-

ments in knowledge, it will not now be received by some, through the absence of clear perception, and be opposed by others on the mere ground of novelty.

What is the chief argument for the old theory?

“ If we refer diseases of the mind to a bodily cause, we confound mind and matter, and teach that the brain is mind, and thereby destroy the strongest proof of the soul’s immortality.”

No ! It is not the new theory but the old one, which destroys the strongest evidence of the soul’s immortality.

The immortality of the soul admits of proof on the principles advocated by Baxter of St. Andrew’s, and on the new ground of evidence occupied by Drew of Cornwall. But, if we abandon all metaphysical and mathematical deductions in support of this doctrine, and rest all evidence of the soul’s immortality on the testimony of the Holy Scriptures it will be impossible to draw any satisfactory or tenable conclusions which will not harmonize with our theory.

The organ of the brain, therefore, being the subject of nervous or mental disease and not the soul, we shall take some notice of its pathology before we consider the diseases to which it is liable, and the means by which these can be cured.

CHAPTER II.

The Brain an organized substance.—The Soul develops itself by the Brain.—Its Capabilities.—A musical Performer cannot evince his capabilities without an Instrument, nor can he do it so correctly, if the Instrument be out of order.—The Pathology of the Brain.

THE relation which the mind bears to the organ of the brain, has been supposed to be capable of illustration by a familiar analogy ; — an exquisitely fine musical instrument operated upon by a superior performer.

We admit this is but a very imperfect picture of the *modus operandi* of the soul on the organ of the brain. It may, however, assist us.

The brain is in itself a curiously constructed organ ; but it is as incapable of originating any operation itself, or of continuing it when originated, or of finishing it when continued, as a piano-forte.

The soul is, therefore, dependant on the brain for the means of manifesting its existence, and is as much limited and regulated in its manifestations by the superior or inferior struc-

ture of the brain as the performer is by the quality of his instrument. A good performer cannot play well on a bad instrument, or go through his piece well, if his instrument, though good, be out of repair.

This inseparable connection between the soul as the rational performer, and the brain as the instrument by which it performs all its acts, renders it necessary that the reader should be made acquainted with the pathology of the brain.

PATHOLOGY OF THE BRAIN.

The whole cavity of the skull, as represented in the first and second figures, is filled with the brain and the membranes in which it is enveloped. The brain is the seat of thought, consciousness, and feeling. The nerves of sensation which are distributed all over the body, convey the impressions they receive immediately to the brain, and from the brain are issued all the commands of the WILL which are transmitted by the nerves of volition to every part of the body, for all purposes for which the WILL can employ organs, senses, muscles, passions, and other mental and bodily powers. Every part of the human body is curiously and wonderfully constructed ; but the organization of

the brain is more complex and curiously wrought than any other part, and is in proportion less understood.

When the upper part of the skull is removed a strong membrane is found, which lines all the inner surface; this membrane is called *dura mater*. When this is removed we come to the *Brain*, which appears to consist of, or to be arranged in windings or convolutions as represented in figure I. This figure presents a view of the brain on its upper surface, when the top of the skull and membrane are removed as above named. From A to B in figure I. you will discover a line which shows a fissure which divides the brain into two hemispheres; a membrane descends to the bottom of this fissure at the front and back at A and B, but in the rest of the fissure it descends only two thirds of the way. A mass of fibres terminate this dividing membrane, called *corpus callosum*, which connect together in a most curious way the two hemispheres.

In figure II. is shewn the appearance of the brain at its base. Each half or hemisphere is divided at the base into three parts, one called the anterior *lobe*; another, middle lobe; the third, the posterior lobe. The anterior lobe in figure II, lies before the line E E, and occupies the forehead. The middle lobe is the whole

space between the lines *E E* and *F F* above the ears and a little in front of them ; and the posterior lobe is the whole substance of the brain, lying behind or beneath the line *F F*. This occupies the back part of the skull.

We now proceed to the next point worthy of notice. Beneath the posterior lobe is a strong membrane, part of the *dura mater*, called *tentorium*, which is continued horizontally to support this lobe, and separate it from the *cerebellum*, or little brain *A A*, lying below it. The *cerebellum*, or little brain, constitutes the last main division of the contents of the skull. The convolutions or windings of this part of the brain differ in size and appearance from those of the other parts of this important organ. There is also a membrane that adheres to the surface of the convolutions which descends into and lines the spaces between the convolutions ; it is of a very fine texture, and is called *pia mater*. The blood-vessels which go to the brain, branch out so extensively on the *pia mater*, as to render it probable that its use is to prevent the blood being impelled too strongly to the brain.

There is a third covering of the brain which from its delicate texture, resembling a spider's web, is called the *arachnoid membrane*.

The convolutions of the brain vary in different heads, in size, depth, and appearance.

But a difference in different bodies is, common to every part ; nevertheless in the various departments of the same brain, the analogies of proportion are not equal, though in all there is a general or similar appearance.

The convolutions are always small and numerous in the anterior lobe, and longer and deeper in the posterior, or lobe at the back of the head. The thick cord or root c, springing from the base of the brain is named the *medulla oblongata*, or oblong portion of the spinal marrow, which is continued downwards and fills the cavity of the spine or back bone.

As an additional proof of the imperfect state of medical science, we cannot forbear to state the fact, that some, and not a few, suppose the brain to proceed from the spinal marrow, while others have, and many still support the opinion that the spinal marrow proceeds from the brain. The fact is, while the two are admitted to be a continuation of the same substance, we have no means of knowing which is the root of the other.

The long flat looking nerves A A, (plate II) which extend on the surface of the front lobe, are the *olfactory*, or nerves of smell going to the nose. The round thick nerves L L, near the roots of the *olfactory* are the *optic* nerves going to the eyes. Those marked B B, are the *motor* nerves, which go to the muscles of the

eye-balls. Behind is a fifth pair, c c, which issue apparently from the arch d, called *Pons Varolii*, or bridge of Varolius; they divide into *three* branches each, and go to different parts connected with the head and face, and the upper and under jaw: they are nerves of sensation and motion; one branch ramifies on the tongue, and is the nerve of taste; others ramify on the teeth, glands, and skin, and give them sensibility. The seventh pair are called *auditory*, e e, and go to the internal parts of the ears, and give the sense of hearing. The eighth pair are called *pneumogastric*, d d, and ramify on the windpipe, lungs, heart, and stomach; and are of great importance to the voice, respiration, heart, and digestion.

These are the chief nerves connected with the brain. The nerves which go to the trunk of the body and extremities issue chiefly from the spinal marrow.

The supply of blood to the head is in much larger quantities in proportion than to the other parts of the human frame.

The brain which is the admitted organ of the mind, and is the instrument by which it develops, and accomplishes its various purposes, is of exquisite delicacy and partakes of all the qualities of the human frame; is

under similar influences and liable to similar changes : it may be enfeebled, and it may be strengthened ; it may be diseased, and it may be cured. This is the basis of our theory.

The inseparable connection between the acts of the mind and the organized substance of the brain and nerves, is beautifully confirmed and illustrated by a few facts detailed by Dr. Pierquin. “ In one of the hospitals,” says the Doctor, “ in Montpellier, in 1821, there was a patient, part of whose skull had been removed, so that I could distinctly see the changes that took place in the organ of the brain under different mental influences. When this female patient was in a dreamless sleep, the *brain* was *motionless*, and lay within in the cranium ; but when agitated by dreams it was in motion, and actually protruded without the skull ; and in dreams which she represented as more vivid than others, the brain was still more brought into action ; and this motion was increased still more when awake and engaged in lively conversation.”

CHAPTER III.

Persons most liable to Nervous Disease. — Symptoms arranged under five designations. — Oppression—Confusion—Delusion—Excitement—Diminution.

NERVOUS or mental diseases have prevailed in all ages and in all countries, and still constitute the chief cause of *silent wretchedness*, suicides, insanity, &c.

They have not been, nor are they now so general, as bodily diseases. But they have, and still do inflict on man a greater variety of intense misery than arises from any bodily complaints.

These diseases are confined to no particular classes of society. Nobles, men of all ranks in the army and navy; every grade of the ecclesiastical and forensic orders, literary men, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, mechanics, even servants suffer all the sad varieties of mental or nervous woe*. Neither honor, prosperity, wealth, climate, active pastimes or labour in the air, domestic harmony, marriage, religion, travelling, exempt any order of society from liability to nervous afflictions.

* From all these classes application have been made to us.

But there are localities where these disorders most abound. This idea has attached itself so strongly to the public mind, in relation to our country, as to induce very high medical authority to designate nervous disease, “THE ENGLISH MALADY.”

The Bœotians exhibited particular features of character attributable only to the climate of their country.

The slow moving inhabitants of a Dutch village, and the quick stirring tenants of Italy, are equally controled in the features of their characters, by the difference of the climates of their respective localities; and the tendency to nervous disease in Britain, may perhaps be as justly attributed to the peculiarities of our geographical position as to our habits of speculation, excesses in the use of fermented liquids, late hours of retirement, and of leaving our chambers in the morning, hot rooms, extreme sensibility induced by extra refinements in education, and the general association of the sexes in society.

These diseases also prevail among some classes of society, to a greater extent than they do among other.

The ardent student in science and languages, the imaginative, the speculative, the extravagant, the gamester, the penurious, the amative, the unfortunate, the unoccupied, the disap-

pointed, the deserted, the onanist, the sympathetic, the inebriated, the lonely, the neglected, and the oppressed of both sexes supply the greatest number of nervous patients.

Those who possess the highest degrees of mental capability and sensitiveness in every family *of all ranks and classes of society*, are those who usually fall the first victims to mental affliction. And it is not impossible that their superior capabilities and higher cultivation, associated as these things usually are, with amiable and exquisite sensibility, or an easily excited system, furnish the pre-disposing causes to all the evils of this tormenting complaint.

This disease must be distinguished from some with which it is often confounded. St. Vitus'-dance, tic-doloreux, epilepsy, deafness, noise in the ear, ear-ache, stammering, &c., are often called nervous diseases. Admitting that they are, they are not mental diseases, and therefore are not diseases we profess to cure.

It is not our intention now to write on Insanity.

If our plan had embraced this extreme point, this issue of nervous diseases, it would have afforded us an opportunity of throwing some new light on this disease, and of referring to incontrovertible facts in support of our theory.

We have had none out of all the cases under us, which we have not or could not have cured, if

the patients had been enabled by their friends to have enjoyed the full benefits of our advice and treatment.

We shall confine our attention in this chapter, to the symptoms of nervous or mental diseases, and shall distribute them under five general designations :

OPPRESSION, CONFUSION, DELUSION, EXCITEMENT, and DIMINUTION.

Numerous and various as the symptoms of this disease are, and deficient as all writers have been in their classification of them, we presume that under these designations, the reader will find them all methodically arranged.

OPPRESSION.

The brain, as every other elastic substance, is liable to suffer from oppression. Not from external agencies only, as by the gravity of a tangible body, but from its union with the soul, and its susceptibility of the influence of the mind.

The chief agencies of this oppression are sleep, fear, destitution, &c.

The brain, under the influence of these agencies sinks, and its volume diminishes. This pathological phenomenon was strikingly illustrated in the presence of professor Blumenbach. Part of the skull of a man having been removed

by a casualty, the professor carefully watched the operation of the brain. Sleep came on. The moment this agent exerted its power the brain sank : it fell below the surface of the skull. But the moment this oppressive agent withdrew its influence he awoke, and the blood was seen to rush through all the vessels, and to swell the brain again to its former volume.

Oppressive agencies are many,

Bereavements, disappointed hopes, loss of property, failure in business, mortified ambition, unrewarded merit, perplexities in religion, tyranny, neglect, poverty, anxiety, extreme carefulness, bodily disease, the absence of persons beloved, excessive indulgences, extreme excitement, long continued watchfulness, fatigue are oppressive agencies, under the influence of which nervous diseases often originate ; or, if they exist, the symptoms are aggravated. Nor is the system of depletion, as bleeding, leeching, cupping, setons, drastic cathartics, vomits, &c., less likely to produce the evils of nervous oppression than any of the former agencies.

Misconceptions on religious subjects sometimes produce oppression. God's fore-knowledge, and the doctrine of Predestination appear if metaphysically considered, as they do, if, viewed through the medium of the Holy Scriptures, to be so blended as to be insepa-

nable. In fact, but one difficulty attaches to the belief of both, which is, the probable impossibility of determining which of the two precedes the other.

Admitting the inseparable connection between God's fore-knowledge, and the doctrine of Predestination, it does not follow, either on metaphysical or scriptural principles that the doctrine of Reprobation is true. Supra-lapsarians maintain, that God Almighty decreed the damnation of an unknown number out of the *pure mass of creatureship*, irrespective of their transgressions of his law. Bucer, Dr. Crisp, Dr. Gill, Toplady, &c., embraced this opinion—Calvin did not.

The apprehension or fear of being one of these reprobates, is the source of extreme nervous oppression in multitudes of cases.

That they have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, has been no less the subject of fear. But as this sin consisted in ascribing to *diabolical agency*, the miracles *they saw* performed by Christ and his apostles, it has not been possible to commit it, since apostolical miracles ceased.

The death of Lady H's father and brother, and the painful affliction of her husband, Lord H., constituted a burthen which her mind could not bear. She sank oppressed by grief, and re-

mained melancholy and almost speechless for six years. The professional assistance of Dr. Esquirol was sought in Paris, but his best endeavours were of no avail.

On her return to England, our professional aid was required. The means were used, diligently, by her female servant under our directions, and in eleven weeks, being perfectly restored the means were discontinued.

Miss R. D., of L., Warwickshire, by the injudicious management of her mamma, became wretched. Mrs. D., was born in A., and though educated in England, retained the spirit of the East. Her daughters lived in chains. If invited to the house of their most respectable and intimate acquaintances, mamma forbid them to go unless she was invited. In a ball-room they were not allowed to walk with their partners. When dress was required the wardrobe of mamma furnished the article. The eldest sank into habits of self-neglect, the second was immured in an asylum for years, the third sank oppressed, but was restored.

Mr. —, of Hatton-garden, had been an active business man, but he became exceedingly nervous, neglected his business, and was incapable of posting his ledger or writing a letter. In the midst of plenty he supposed that he had

lost every shilling, and that he had not the means left to pay for the medicines necessary for his cure.

Mr. L——, Upper Seymour-street, under circumstances of great mental oppression, became almost incapable of using his pencil. He had excelled as an artist, but the splendour of his capabilities was much eclipsed by the state of his nerves, and doubts were entertained of the recovery of his spirits. But in a few months he became as well as ever.

Mr. B., of Finchinfield, Essex, had retired on ample property, but neither abundance, the comforts of domestic society, the prosperity of his children, nor the consolations which the Christian doctrines, he had long embraced, were calculated to inspire, were sufficient to guard him against a nervous attack, under which he was heavily oppressed. Among numerous other symptoms of oppression, he imagined that all his property was wasted, and that he, his daughter, and sons would die before the end of harvest, and that property sufficient to pay for their funerals would not be found.

The Rev. Thomas P., Curate of B——, became so enervated, that besides being incapable of discharging his professional duties, was confined by nervous depression in bed the chief

part of his time; and when up, was the unhappy subject of numerous sufferings arising from the loss of mental energy.

Mr. D——, of Buntingford, for twenty-two months by nervous depression, was incapacitated for all business. This depression was accompanied with thoughts which he deplored *as wrong*, but from which he never could obtain deliverance by any other means.

We forbear to name other sources of real and imaginary oppression. The same sunken train of thought, the same sad tones of wretchedness, the same unhappy expressions of deep distress appear in the conversation of the oppressed of all classes.

Love of solitude, midnight watchfulness, dislike of society, a dread of being alone, gloominess in the midst of the excitements to gaiety, weariness of life, dread of a future state of existence, thoughts of self-destruction, are only some of the sad symptoms of this class of nervous diseases.

And so exceedingly deep seated are these feelings, that neither the intervals of repose nor the excitements of travelling, nor the amusements of theatrical exhibitions, nor the bustle of the ball and assembly-rooms, nor the weighty cares of the counting-house can divert the mind from its sorrows.

CONFUSION.

Confusion, is the next designation under which we shall arrange other symptoms of nervous or mental disease.

This class of nervous symptoms is so clearly expressed, by the designation under which they are to be arranged, as to require no simplification.

The feelings included in this class, constitute the whole sufferings of some nervous patients. This confusion of mind, is either constant or occasional. Some suffer from confusion in large assemblies only: others in the presence of their superiors; others on meeting relations, friends, or acquaintances in the street or elsewhere; others on going into any company.

But some suffer from confusion of thought *constantly*, or in all situations. If alone or in society, if they read, or write, to them the feeling of confusion is always present. If a chain of reasoning is pursued they cannot follow it. If they attempt to originate a succession of thoughts on any subject, they are arrested in their progress by confusion. If they try to comprehend an obscure sentence or study an abstract science, or even to solve a common theorem on a subject they have formerly well understood, the whole appears to them to be enveloped in a mist. They can neither decide what is beautiful or

ugly in nature, language, or art. What is right or wrong : what to do or to omit : where to go or where to stay. If correct perceptions are formed, they cannot feel them so. If just decisions are given, they doubt their correctness. If proper resolutions are made, they have no fixed principles or power to carry them out.

Confusion of mind unfits a large class for common duties, and a larger class for more important functions. It imposes heavy loads of silent wretchedness ; creates suspicions that are groundless ; causes many talented and amiable members of all classes of society to burthen their friends from imaginary incompetency : and occasionally causes so much disrelish for life as to induce them to long for its close.

The Rev. W.M., having made arrangements to marry, met with the works of the Hon. Robert Boyle. The Dissertation of this writer on Matrimony convinced him, or he supposed that it convinced him, “ That there is more misery in all tender connections than happiness.”

Confusion of mind ensued.—Perplexity and all its sad consequences tormented him. “ If I had never read Boyle,” he was often heard to exclaim, “ I should never have been in this *confusion*.”

Mr. —, Figg-tree-court, Temple, a special

pleader, felt so confused when he had drawn pleadings, that he was incompetent to decide whether they were correct or not. In this state of uncertainty he sent them out of his office. To obtain a cure he went the round of consulting all medical men of high reputation.

“Every new medicine,” he said, “was tried, but he remained unimproved.”

When assured his complaint was nervous, and that he could be cured, he smiled, and retired to consult his family. They smiled also, at the probable impossibility of his being cured after such frequent attempts had failed.

But he soon returned. “This,” said he, “is my last chance of a cure. The first medical men have done what they could, and ceased not till they acknowledged they could do no more for me.”

In a fortnight he reported progress: “I am a little better.” He continued to make similar reports from time to time, till he was perfectly restored to the same high mental vigor he had before possessed. “I have lost,” said he, “all that confusion of mind under which I long suffered. I am no longer distressed with the fear, when I send pleadings out of my office that they will prove wrong, and involve me in all the sad consequences of misguiding solicitors in their practice.”

Mr. —, of Brompton, accompanied his son, whose mental condition was described as unfitting him totally for his professional pursuits. “I have placed my son,” said Mr. —, “in a solicitor’s office with a view to make him a lawyer, but he has become so nervous that he has not been able to remain. My son will tell his sufferings.” “I am,” said the young man, “unable to conceive how words can be the images of thoughts. This has taken such fast hold of my mind, that I cannot divest myself of its constant influence; go where I will the question follows me. I take no pleasure in society, nor like to meet friends or acquaintances. I cannot read in the office, or write, or attend to any professional duty. When I retire to my chamber the question still haunts me; and when I awake in the night, it is still in my mind;—the morning I awake with it fresh in my recollection, and am tormented by it all day, &c.”

This young man was fully advised on the subject of his cure and furnished with the means of recovery. And having followed our advice a month, he reported sensible improvement. His father concurred in this opinion, and at length the young man saw clearly that the metaphysical question, which had taken such fast hold of his mind, was a point at issue among the learned, unsuitable for his discussion and impos-

sible for him to settle. He continued steady in the use of the external and internal means of cure and to pay attention to every advice, until he and his father reported a perfect recovery. This was effected in about two months.

But confusion of mind exists under a thousand other forms, and from its influence over all the mental powers, diminishes in numerous cases, and destroys in some an ability for classical, mathematical, and all lower studies; for the composition even of letters, for keeping books of business, and for arranging family affairs; and for the execution of the duties of the clerical and medical functions, and even for the common obligations of domestic life, shop-keeping, and menial employments.

CHAPTER IV.

EXCITEMENT.

THE symptoms which range themselves under this class, arise from the nerves being stimulated beyond their healthy bounds. Under circumstances peculiarly favourable to the development of the working of the brain, it has been seen to exhibit signs of excitement, not less decided, but directly opposite to those which presented themselves in the case of oppression before named.

In all cases where the brain is excited beyond its healthy limits, the enlargement of its volume takes place. There are various causes of this pathological phenomenon. But it develops its presence whatever may be the cause, either in storms of querulous vociferation, passionate gesticulations, protestations, oaths, vows, threats, declarations of intended personal or relative injury, in rending the dress, in tearing the hair, in pointing the dagger, in drawing the trigger.

At other times this phenomenon appears in the assumption of high characters; in the affectation of great importance; in haughty manners, in lofty pretensions; in the neglect of equals;

in the disdain of inferiors ; in an assumed equality with the great ; in the love of finery ; in expenses beyond their condition ; in strong resentments and attachments ; in great speculations ; in enterprises of high importance ; in vast undertakings ; in projects of ambition, &c.

Among numerous illustrations of the power of an excited brain, our recollections bring before us the conflagration of the temple of Diana, for no reason but to afford Erostratus an opportunity of perpetuating the remembrance of his name.

Nor can we forget the rashness of the Emperor who conducted his immense army to Moscow, with no other dependence for the safety of his men and himself but the *probable* absence of the frost, until he had gained his one great object, the subjugation of the Emperor of the vast regions of Russia to his *ipse dixit*.

The attempt of an English lord to swim across the Hellespont was an act of less temerity than the Emperor, because he alone was involved in its liabilities, but it was an equal proof of an over excited brain.

The fool who cast himself from the highest mast into the waters of a Liverpool dock ; and the silly fellow who exposed his life to certain danger by descending in the car of a parachute,

were no ordinary instances of the control which this pathological phenomenon exercises over the actions of man.

We forbear to detail numerous *domestic* developments of this excited state of the brain, which have come under our notice : as a restless desire for change of dwelling, furniture, dress, &c.

The *habits* of extreme freedom, in society, levity, laughing ; the love of frequent visiting, making up parties, going often to places of public amusement, making great promises and anticipating great pleasures, are a few symptoms that daily attach to the manners of many individuals of both sexes.

Mr. B——, of Luton, Beds., among other symptoms supposed himself capable of making journies through the air as fleet as a bird.

Captain O. R., of Dublin, when excited made expensive and useless purchases, which involved him in difficulties and prepared materials for much subsequent depression.

Mrs. D., of L——, talked incessantly and to such an extent did she indulge in this habit, that her friends did not consider her amiable and charitable temper, and the talent she always displayed as equivalent to the annoyance of her garrulity.

Miss D., of L——, though suffering exceed-

ingly in her position in society by mental disease, always supported a cheerful appearance through a fancied personal and relative superiority: called her father Lord D——, and at the same time supposed herself to be an exalted personage.

Mrs. F., of L., through being deprived, in error, of many domestic comforts which she was entitled to expect, and would have been justified in demanding, was sometimes so excited as to think of self-destruction.

DELUSION.

Delusions, associated with the nervous system, have often been named by anatomical writers, in connection with the amputation of limbs. The man who has suffered the amputation of his leg, supposes for some time after, that he feels his former sensations.

Supposed supernatural appearances may be, in most, if not in all cases justly attributed to diseased nerves.

Mrs. B., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, on entering the house where the writer resided, soon after he left College, rushed into his study, in a state of frightful delusion, and said, “I have seen the devil in my way from Witherby, on the other side of the hedge.

While she remained in the room, she suddenly looked round and exclaimed, “ He (the devil) is behind me.”

Among other painful symptoms, the writer in the course of his sufferings for fourteen years, endured great miseries from a philosophical delusion. *Immensity* was often the subject of his great horror. Every elevated position in view, by association, excited the idea, and with the idea of boundless space a sense of destructive oppression followed. He could neither cross bridges, nor pass a wide field. The scenery of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the beautiful scenery between Carlisle and Edinburgh, as well as on the roads to the north of Scotland, could be viewed by him, when he travelled in those parts, to obtain mental health, only under the torments of this philosophical delusion. When his curiosity overcame his fear, and he ventured to take a glimpse of the country, the constant result was, the return of the most tormenting feeling of *immensity*. When studying astronomy, he was often obliged to discontinue the pursuit, from feeling as if in the perilous position of a man seated on a spherical body rolling in the infinity of space. If he read or heard of the miseries of a shipwreck, or of a fire, or of an execution, he was instantly

transported to the scene, and imagined that he felt himself to be one of the sufferers.

Mr. M., supposed himself to be an object of universal notice in the streets. Mr. ———, of Shacklewell, imagined that as he walked to his office in London, a cobbler got on his shoulders near Kingsland turnpike, whom he was obliged to carry to Shoreditch church, and that as he returned in the evening the cobbler always would ride to the place where he was taken up in the morning.

Mr. ———, at the head of the Medical Board at Madras, supposed he was as brittle as glass, and if touched would probably crack and break as glass. To prevent which he always had, when on duty, a guard of soldiers to prevent this evil.

Mrs. ———, of Brompton, Kent, admitted that she had not the least reason for the opinion, but declared she could not help feeling strong jealousy.

Mrs. H———, of H—— Road, firmly believed, though otherwise in good health, that she was dead, and that she died when she gave birth to her last child.

Mr. A———, Fare-place, Stepney, imagined that although his father was sitting by him, he was in fact confined in a cavern under a well in their yard, and that if he turned the

hand of a clock the wrong way he should be able to bring him out of it. And at another time that his mother and sister decoyed people, and murdered them to boil their flesh for his food, on which account he refused to eat meat of any kind. At another time he supposed somebody was secreted in the house to murder him, and through this he would not leave his chamber, and often there looked behind the chairs, from a fear that the intended assassin was hidden in the room.

Miss F——, of Stepney, not only believed she was irrevocably lost, but said, “that she even desired damnation.” She often repeated this sentiment. And on retiring one day, exclaimed, “I shall never see you any more. There is a storm coming, and as I go home God will destroy me?”

Mr. L——, a person of wealth, in the city, often refused to eat his dinner, &c. from an idea that he could not afford it.

Mrs.——, of Albany Street, Regent’s Park, though an intellectual and in all other respects superior person, supposed herself a shadow, her children shadows, and the world an imaginary existence.

Mrs. C——, of Buckston Street, Clerkenwell, supposed herself unnatural—half a *fiend* in her

bodily form, and melancholy as Miss F——, of Stepney.

Miss B——, of N—— Green, suffered extreme distress from reviewing every action of her life, as tinged with every mark of impropriety, moral wrong, and positive religious guilt.

Mrs. F——, of S——, imagined she heard sounds the air never vibrated. Mr. C—— imagined he saw objects which were never created. Mr. M—— believed plots were formed for his injury—that his condition was known to every body, and that he could appear nowhere but he was recognized as being a strange existence.

CHAPTER V.

Five Classes of Symptoms continued.

DIMINUTION.

This class of nervous sufferers includes all whose mental annoyances originate in a sunken state of the brain.

The absence of mental energy to execute whatever the will, the understanding, or the passions have separately or jointly determined—irresolution—indecision—fear—despair—want of power to keep up or carry on a chain of reasoning, or to surmount common difficulties, or break through habits of sloth, indolence, and inactivity, are symptoms of nervous diminution.

Those who shrink from, or blush, or feel embarrassed in society; or in any other circumstances under which persons of firm nerves would not do so; and all similar sufferers are victims of this diminished, this relaxed, this enfeebled state of the organ of the brain.

Those who are unable from any nervous cause to employ the fleeting hour rationally, are without the energies of mind necessary to human felicity.

The absence of manly confidence, courage,

fortitude, self-possession, a command of the will, and the affections are sufferers from this class of organic disease.

These mental deficiencies are found in all classes of society, and our advice and means of cure have been required even by ministers of state, and from them through every grade of the community in England, America, &c.

The episcopal minister of F——, Scotland, having long suffered from feelings of diminished mental power, arrived at a conclusion—that as he could not perform his clerical duties as he wished and as he ought, it was his duty to resign his appointment. In this state he consulted us in his way to Sussex, 1834, to the Bishop for priests orders. He was assured that he might be cured, and dissuaded from the meditated abandonment of his useful position in the Christian church. Hope was raised in his mind, and he promised to call on his return to town. He did so and availed himself of our advice, and the benefits of our discovery. The advantages which resulted will appear from the following extract of his letter.

F——, N. B., August 11, 1835.

“ My Dear Sir,

“ I dare say you expected to hear from me sooner than now, but I was prevented

beginning the use of your medicines until a fortnight ago, which has been the cause of my silence. Before entering into any particulars I think I may say with safety I am decidedly better since I began, in regard to my nervous debility and mental and bodily health, while in regard to my appetite, digestion, and general comfort I am very considerably better. From these circumstances I trust I am not judging precipitately, when I state my humble expectation, that it will please Almighty God to bless your kind advice and medicines yet more extensively and permanently for my restoration to health.

“ I remain, my Dear Sir, &c.

“ W. P. M‘F.”

Reverend Mr. D —, Vicar of L —, near Dover, suffered even more than the above-named clergyman.

The reduced state of this clergyman’s nerves is described in the following extracts of letters from Mrs. D —.

“ Reverend Sir,

“ I have read with much pleasure your advertisement, as it opens to me the prospect of much comfort. My husband, who possesses naturally a very nervous temperament, unfortunately encountered about fifteen years back many very distressing circumstances,

which greatly increased the debility of his nervous system, and I regret to say that it has become more impaired every succeeding year, so that now it is truly distressing. I need hardly add that his spirits are very greatly depressed. He is upwards of sixty years of age, and I am afraid you will consider this circumstance unfavourable, &c. &c.

“ I remain, &c.”

“ Vicarage L—, near Dover. Jan. 19, 1835.”

“ Reverend Sir,

“ I beg to thank you for the answer you have favored me with, and I am very happy to find that Mr. D—’s age is not likely to prevent ultimately his recovery. You will judge of the extreme depression of his spirits when I tell you that he is persuaded that his complaint is beyond the power of medicines, &c.

“ I remain, &c.

“ Vicarage L—, near Dover.” Jan. 24, 1835.”

“ L— Vicarage, April 24, 1835.

“ Sir,

“ I am happy to say that the improvement which I named in my last letter to have taken place in my papa’s health has continued and gradually encreased.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

“ M. M. D.”

“ L— Vicarage, June 5, 1835.

“ Sir,

“ I am pleased to say, the means of cure have been very effectual to my papa. This is observable to every one who sees him. And he has of late resumed his duty, and *for the two last Sundays he has done double duty*, having assisted a neighbouring clergyman. I think we shall by perseverance have cause to review with pleasure our exertions.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

“ M. M. D.”

The Rev. Lord —, Rector of —, Oxfordshire, declared that he could scarcely endure society of any kind—that it was with difficulty he entered the desk or pulpit, or joined the company of his friends. Nervous agitation and an embarrassed manner in society rendered his life wretched. In the midst of a large and pleasant circle, and even in his own family surrounded by abundance of every kind, and without any cause of uneasiness he was one of the most miserable of the human race.

J. H—, Esq., solicitor of A—n, near Birmingham, from diseased nerves sank into a state of inaptitude and unfitness for his professional pursuits—little things annoyed him—small difficulties embarrassed him—in this con-

dition he felt it to be proper to retire from practice and continued in private life for six or eight years without any mental improvement.

Mr. ———, London, Pawnbroker, became so much enfeebled in his nerves, as to be unable to continue his attention to business, and was thrown on his friends for support though in a state of perfect bodily health.

The Rev. of S——, Essex, though active in his parish in promoting all good works, and most cheerful and pleasant, in the society of a large and respectable circle lost under the age of thirty, the nervous vigour and mental power necessary to discharge his clerical duties. He was obliged to leave his parish, and return to town. He went afterward and spent his days in useless amusements at watering places, &c. &c.

Many hundred cases ranging themselves under these five designations, Oppression, Confusion, Delusion, Excitement, and Diminution have been under our care. And no means of curing any complaint, not even bark in curing ague, or James' powder in subduing fever ever operated with so much certainty as these means cure nervous or mental disease and insanity.

CHAPTER VI.

ORIGIN OF THE DISCOVERY.

THE deep interests involved in the afflictions of many nervous individuals, and the distressing anxieties which are created by these diseases in multitudes of relatives, have always in all civilized countries and especially in Europe within a few years stimulated medical men, philanthropists, and gentlemen fond of medical studies to make extensive researches, and experiments to discover a method of curing this complaint.

Among others who have made these researches and experiments was a clergyman living in Northamptonshire, whose nerves were first severely shaken by a casualty, and afterwards kept in a state of disease by hard reading. Oriental languages and literature constituted his favourite studies—an attempt to form a society to translate the Holy Scriptures into different oriental languages, and especially into the Chinese language, occupied his thoughts and time for five years before the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

These studies and the mental exertions necessary to the diligent performance of numerous and heavy professional duties, induced an en-

crease of mental affliction, and prepared for him a series of nervous wretchedness, which lasted fourteen years. This complaint yielded to no ordinary or extraordinary means of cure, that were recommended by medical men in town or country. By the advice of some he tried the effects of travelling, made one journey of a thousand miles, and many of one, two, three, and four hundred miles. At one period he lived on the coast of the Northern ocean, at another on the Eastern coast—took horse exercise to the extent of thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty miles a day: tried the plunging bath for four years, and for the same time the shower bath: went into company and kept out of it—drank wine and exchanged it for water, &c.

These and all other means, medicines, and medical advice however were useless.

Having found a single life destitute of any peculiar advantages favourable to his recovery, he married, but without any benefit to the complaint. To beguile the tedium of vacant hours rendered wretched by the state of his nerves, he composed two or three small works which he published. These were tolerably well received. He stood high in his circle of friends and had an extensive correspondence, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Moor, offered him any thing he would ask. He had nothing

to annoy him—no trouble to cause or keep alive the disease.

When he had suffered about twelve years he made his first great discovery; THE SEAT AND CAUSE OF NERVOUS DISEASE.

From the first ages the general opinion had been, that the seat of nervous or mental disease was the mind, but observation and consciousness taught him that this theory was not correct.—Reflection and reason convinced him that it must be untrue or the soul could not be immortal—“for” said he “if the soul be liable to disease it must be liable to corruption, and if liable to corruption, to decomposition and death.”

Convinced that the organ of the brain therefore was the seat of the disease, and that the mind or soul employed the brain only as the mechanism of development, (as a pianist does the machinery of his instrument,) he directed his efforts to find a method of acting on this organ in a direct and efficient manner. And two casualties furnished the means of this discovery. Mr. Jesse Foote, whose works on some branches of Surgery had excited public attention was invited by this gentleman to his house, with a view to his attendance on a neighbour requiring his professional aid. During this visit, he mentioned to Mr. Foote his extreme nervous sufferings and asked his advice. Mr. Foote

gave him the first idea which appeared to promise advantage. He tried the plan but it did not succeed.—Soon after a second idea was suggested by another visitor in his house from a German writer which appeared equally promising. He combined the two, but made several alterations and additions; and in nine months he was perfectly cured. His mental conflicts, torments, wretchedness—his perpetual martyrdom, &c., gave way to quietude, tranquility, and improved mental energy.

Sympathy for others suffering in a similar way induced him to offer relief to all with whom he came in contact. The first was a case much worse than his own.

This sufferer was Mr. Handcock of H——, Staffordshire. He was in a state of violent delirium. But by the use of the same means by which he had cured himself, he restored him to his senses in less than a week.

A widow's son whose derangement was of a melancholic cast, was the second object of attention. And he was cured in three days. These cures being the subject of conversation, the nervous of all classes in the neighbourhood applied to him and were cured gratuitously.

Among the many nervous sufferers who sought his assistance, was a Mrs. Pope, a Mr. Lewis, a Mr. Haden, a Mrs. Shufflebottom, &c.

Feeling that his discovery furnished him with the means of exercising the most unequivocal control over nervous or mental disease, and insanity he offered Mr.—, of S— V— Asylum, the advantages of it, for the cure of his patients. Living in the neighbourhood he offered personally to effect the cures himself in his presence and without any charge. But he declined his offer.

A member of the College of Surgeons, G. Skinner, Esqr, Tavistock Street, Bedford Square, was then selected to make this discovery available for nervous sufferers generally. But in the midst of his early and successful practice he was removed by death caused by a disease of the spleen.

The Doctor still intent on the same object, placed one of his sons with a medical firm of great respectability at Maldon, in Essex. Having completed his term he became a perpetual pupil at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Dissected at Granger's school, passed the examinations of the Apothecaries' Hall, and the more erudite and important examinations of the College of Surgeons; then travelled. But when thus prepared for this practice how was his father disappointed to hear his son express these ideas. "Valuable as these discoveries are, and

conscious as I am of the numerous cures you have for years privately and gratuitously effected, I wish to give myself up to surgery. This is my taste and not the practice of medicine."

Disappointed again, it remained either for the public to be denied the benefits of this discovery ; A CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS OR MENTAL COMPLAINTS AND INSANITY, or for him to occupy his own time for the purpose. A spasmodic affection of the trachea had for some time obliged him to withdraw himself from public duties. He therefore yielded the more readily to this case of necessity, and began in 1833 to go to London, twice a week, to see patients for an hour at Mr. Rowland's, Chemist, 260, Tottenham Court Road. The applications here being too numerous to be seen, he entered upon his present residence, 9, Charlotte Street, and has from that time seen patients daily from eleven to three.

Among the many hundreds who have applied personally or by letter, there have been men of all ranks, nobles, officers of the highest grade in the army and navy, clergymen, merchants, and females of every class and age.

These have come or written from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and Ame-

rica. Many have lodged in the neighbourhood for the advantage of daily advice, and the more efficient use of the means of cure, which are there employed with a power and success, that no deep rooted or violent symptoms resist.

CHAPTER VII.

Origin of the Discovery continued.

ONE peculiar and most extraordinarily advantageous adjunct of this discovery is ITS POWER CAN BE RAISED IN PROPORTION TO THE STRENGTH OF THE DISEASE. Besides the hundreds of cures performed in all parts of the United Kingdom, by these means, many hopeless cases have been cured in Charlotte Street. Cases which had disappointed every former effort, and had been considered by their former medical attendants as unlikely ever to yield to any treatment have there soon yielded to the extraordinary influence of this most important discovery.

To detail a tenth of these cases would be thought tedious: not to give some would be thought careless.

A few, therefore, shall now be presented to the reader.

Miss N——, daughter of Rev. N——, of W——, Essex, without any visible cause sank into the lowest depths of nervous disease. Her first letter contained the most appalling details of mental misery. Having a brother in town in practice as a surgeon, the doctor requested him to call. At this interview he remarked, “my

sister has had the first medical advice in the country and in London, but her complaint remains unsubdued. There is an asylum in my father's parish and the person at the head of it is reputedly clever, he visits in my father's family, and has attended to my sister's case, but all his efforts have been in vain. Nor do I believe that any medical man can be of use to her, for her disease is mental, and neither I, nor any other medical man is acquainted with any medicine that will reach diseases of the mind." Then I presume said the doctor you do not imagine that I can render her any service. "Yes," replied Mr. N—, "I believe from what I have heard and seen you can, and I particularly wish you to try." "I feel confident," replied the doctor, "that extremely bad as her case is, I can cure her, but as you are a medical man, and will perhaps interfere, I will not take her under my care, but with your perfect concurrence, and with an understanding that you will not interfere with my method of treatment."

Under these circumstances the cure was commenced and completed. But most distressing as this case was, Miss N— never had the means of cure in larger quantities than are ordered to be used in six weeks.

The alarming extent to which this nervous

attack ran, will appear by the following extracts of her most interesting letters.

“ Vicarage, W—, E—,
“ Reverend Sir, Nov. 26, 1835.

“ I saw in the ‘Record’ newspaper, some time since, that you were able to cure persons who are afflicted with nervous complaints even if they are very bad.

About eight months ago I was attacked by the most dreadful sensation of not caring for, or taking the slightest interest in, any thing. The only wish I had was to be permitted to lie in bed the rest of my life, and take no food. Nothing was in my mind but a strong desire to take away my life. I swallowed a whole six-pennyworth of pins, in the hope of dying in consequence ; but they did me no harm whatever. I then swallowed nine large penny pieces and twelve halfpence, but felt no inconvenience from them for a long time. I several times procured three ounces of laudanum, intending to take it, but God in his great goodness always made me feel better for the day ; and, I think, seven times I had it poured out ready to be taken, but it always ended in my throwing it away. I also had a bottle of prussic acid, which I had poured into a cup, and had it up to my mouth, when a soothing passage of Scrip-

ture came into my mind, and I immediately threw that away ; so that I never once swallowed poison.

“ My mind is also in a constant worry relative to my dress ; I often fancy if I take a walk my shoes will wear out. I have positively kept my bed because I could not make up my mind what dress to put on. Night and day I am in a constant turmoil about my dress. I cannot even enjoy the society of a friend or write to one. Indeed, week after week passes without doing any thing.

“ My complaint is called by the surgeon nervous ; and, he says, it is not in his power to do any thing, excepting to advise plenty of air, and exercise and exertion on my own part. I have done all this, but remain the same.

“ I cannot make myself feel even the slightest love for my kind parents or brothers and sisters. My feelings have been naturally warm, but now I seem to have none. I cannot do any one thing ; so you may imagine what a life I pass. Before this complaint came on I was particularly fond of visiting the sick and poor people, and of doing what I could for them ; but now I take no interest even in their sufferings. I cannot even settle myself to needlework.

“ I was fond of flowers and gardening, but since this feeling came on I can do nothing,

My mind is of a religious turn, but now I often go to bed and rise in the morning without saying a prayer. I often think God has entirely forsaken me.

“ I have just the same allowance for my clothes as I had, which was always enough for me; but now I feel afraid of spending a farthing, from a fear of being left without any. And if I purchase an article of dress, I generally lock it up, and cannot make up my mind to wear it. I am inclined even to neglect washing sometimes, from a horror I have of myself.

“ I have been deaf since I have had this complaint. It does not seem to me like a common deafness, but think my not hearing arises from my mind being in a turmoil. I quite forgot to say I once took two ounces of nitre, having seen in a newspaper that a person died from this quantity; but it came up before it had been swallowed ten minutes.

“ Pray write as soon as possible, and rest assured, if you can cure me, my gratitude will be unbounded.

“ I am, Reverend Sir, Your's &c.

“ E. N.”

The reader will join the writer in thankfulness to the Author of all good, when he has read the note below, announcing her perfect recovery.

“ Vicarage W———,
 “ My Dear Doctor, May 25, 1836.

“ I cannot thank you half enough for the VERY GREAT interest you have taken in me. I am sure you will be glad to hear that I am QUITE well.

“ Have the kindness to let me have a letter from you as soon as possible, naming the sum I owe you, that I may have the gratification of sending it to you, for the unusual trouble you have had. I will immediately get a friend to call for the purpose alluded to. I now enjoy my pretty garden as much as ever, and work in it many hours during the day.

“ My parents, brother, and sisters beg their grateful regards to you. Accept my heartfelt thanks, and believe me

“ My dear, kind Doctor,

“ Your ever obliged,

“ E. N.”

Anxious to know if Miss N—— remained well, the Doctor wrote on Friday, April 20, 1838, to enquire, and has received the following reply.

“ W——— Vicarage,

“ Saturday Night, April 21, 1838.

“ Many thanks, my dear Sir, for your kind letter of this morning. I am most grateful to

my heavenly Father in being able to assure you of my being QUITE well in all respects ; never before so well. I have not had one single moment's uneasiness since you last heard from me. If I ever visit town again it will delight me to call and thank you personally for your great attention to me. With best wishes believe me

“Your truly obliged &c.

“E. M. N.”

My parents and sisters beg to be remembered.

CHAPTER VIII.

Results of the Discovery continued.

Mr. S———'s letter on the most acute sufferings of his wife.

“Norwich, April 1, 1834.

“Reverend Sir,

“My wife has been labouring under a nervous debility about fourteen years, seven of which she has been married; and during this period her affliction has increased. Medical aid has been employed, but with no lasting benefit. During the time of pregnancy, and for six or seven months after her confinement, her affliction is most distressing, so much so that she frequently loses her speech and becomes paralytic.

“At times her mental sufferings are so great, and her imaginations so appalling, that she dares not nurse her child, lest she should throw it into the fire. She has often great difficulty in refraining from screaming, especially when at chapel.

“I dare not leave her alone upon any consideration; she frequently has such chokings that she feels as if every breath would be her last. However cheerful she may be, the acci-

dental mention of any melancholy event, sudden death, &c., affect her immediately, and produce the choking before mentioned.

“ She is in good bodily health and looks well, and when not under the influence of this infirmity her spirits are good, and is one of the very best of wives, a tender mother, and a most cheerful and agreeable companion.

“ I am, Your’s &c. .

“ W. S.”

This lady’s cure progressed slowly, as will appear from the following extract.

“ Norwich, May 17.

“ My mind is beset with frightful ideas, but I am not so affected by them ; I am not so hurried and distressed about the future as I was, in this respect I am certainly better. If I could be without the common troubles of life a little time, I think, I should soon get well.

“ I am, Your obedient servant,

“ J. S.”

Delusion.—The case of Miss N——, of W—— near Cheltenham.

Miss N—— had been a lively and apparently happy girl, she had devoted her time and con-

separated her allowance to the good of the poor of the village. But before she had attained the age of twenty, she sank into a low and very unhappy state of mind, and was long agitated with the painful apprehension that she should ere long BE PUBLICLY EXECUTED. This distressing apprehension daily caused in her family the deepest misery. From these circumstances Mrs. N. wrote to enquire if her daughter's case was such as we would take in hand, with any prospect of a successful issue. She was assured that it could be, and the result will appear from the following extracts of letters from different members of her family. This lady was never seen by us, nor any of her family ever had an interview with Dr. W. W. M.

“W——, Oct 21.

“Sir,

“I am sorry to say my sister still continues very low and fretful, attended with strong fever, she commenced using your medicines on Monday last.

“Remaining with respect,

“P. P.”

“W——, Nov. 2.

“Sir,

“I am requested by my mother, to in-

form you that Maria is much the same. We thought her better for a few days, but she has gone back. The fever has abated.

“ I remain, Sir, &c.

“ G. N.”

“ W —, Nov. 25.

“ Dear Sir,

“ It is with the greatest pleasure, I write a few lines to you, and am happy to announce that through the blessing of God, on your valuable medicines, my sister is slowly recovering, but sometimes complains of slight pains in her forehead. Her pulse is from 60 to 80, and her appetite is good.

“ Remaining, &c.

“ P. N.”

“ W —, Jan. 7.

“ Sir,

“ It is truly gratifying to me to inform you, that my sister Maria is almost recovered from her melancholy illness, and I think by sending one more bottle of drops, powder, and lotion, she will, I hope, be cured for ever.

My Mother presents her respectful compliments, &c. &c.

“ I remain, &c.

“ P. N.”

“ W —, Feb. 28.

“ Sir,

“ I am happy to say, that through the blessing of God, my sister is quite cured, I hope, for ever.

“ Yours, respectfully, &c.

“ P. N.”

A lady, keeping a boarding school at R —, Berks, being restored from a deep rooted nervous disease, which rendered her wretched, and unfit for her duties, wrote as follows.

“ B. Place, R —, Jan. 3, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ I have used the most Important Discovery or means of Nervous Cure as directed. I am happy and hope thankful to say, the effect has been most salutary, my duties which before were heavy burthens, are now pleasing, my woful forebodings are exchanged for agreeable anticipations, &c. &c.

“ I remain gratefully yours, &c.

“ A. L.”

Miss F —, the daughter of Mrs. F —, boarding school, Stepney, after long attending the

Episcopal chapel, East India Docks, of which the Rev. — Higgins, is the minister, and had passed her time happily in giving music lessons in her Mamma's school, and in assisting Mrs. Higgins in the superintendence of the poor children of the chapel school on Sunday, sank into a very melancholy state of mind. But she has been cured. And will no doubt converse with any lady on the subject who may call. Her address can be had at 9, Charlotte Street.

Thomas H. Cornic, of Stepney, had been under the medical care of Mr. Coward and Mr. Hyslop, surgeons, of the same parish, until they judged it to be impossible to do him any good. Every symptom discouraged hope, and attention to his case was declined by the doctor from a conviction of the impossibility of curing him. But the persevering intreaties of his mother prevailed on him to try the power of his discovery over this most unpromising case. All the ordinary means, cupping, blistering, purging, bathing, strait-waistcoat, &c., had been resorted to for five months, and their effect were in this as in most other cases, a reduction of nervous power and a manifest approach to idiocy. It was this which discouraged the doctor. But, however bad this case was, the young man was

restored to his senses in one week, and returned to his employment in his uncle's grounds (a rope-maker), the following week. The parents of this young man can be consulted on this cure at No. 2, Fare Place, Stepney Fields.

Mr. C—, Printer, &c., of York, who described himself as a preacher in the Wesleyan connection, being exceedingly nervous wrote for the means of cure, and was perfectly restored in about ten or twelve weeks. In two months after he began this course he wrote as follows :

“ Dear Sir,

“ I beg to tender my most sincere thanks for your kindness and attention to my case. I have not enjoyed so good a state of health for the last three years ; which I attribute under the blessing of God to the means you advised.

“ I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

“ T. C.”

The Rev. R J—, jun., curate of S—, Yorkshire, had become so nervous as to feel it almost impossible to attend the duties of his parish. In this reduced mental condition he

was encouraged to hope for a cure. And at his request the means of cure were sent to him in sufficient quantities for six weeks, in which time having recovered, he wrote as follows :

“ Dear Sir,

“ I write to say I have now finished the bottle of drops, (enough for six weeks) and my health is so much improved, that I think there is no occasion for me to continue them. My nervousness has subsided to a great extent, and I do not suffer so much from indigestion. It appears to me that all I now want is strength, and I am certainly improved in this respect. I have not now a tendency of a rush of blood to the head as I once had. I beg to express my thankfulness to you, for your kind attention to my case, and with regard to pecuniary matters, if you will name what is satisfactory to yourself, it will be so to me. And should any relapse occur in my health, I trust you will allow me again to have resource to the same means by which I have now been so much restored.

“ I am, &c., T.”

The case of Colonel G—— is particularly worthy of the attention of literary men who have

suffered from great mental application. His nervous disease had been long creeping upon him.

Colonel G , of W—, holding a high appointment under government, called at Charlotte Street, and deplored a sad deterioration of mental power for the last three years, and total loss of the power of sleep after three in the morning. He despaired of improvement in either case; but was assured his lost mental powers could by these means be restored, and the power of sleep be recovered. In one month he called, and reported progress. “ I have already found some improvement.” And in less than three months reported “ I now find all you said to be true, my mental powers are again equal to what they were three years ago. I sleep until six, and suffer from no nervous symptoms.”

The case of P. J—, Esq., Solicitor.

“ L—, August 8, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ I observed an advertisement in the London papers, relative to your curing nervous affections in the course of a short period, and that application might be made to you by letter.

“ About two years ago I began to be very nervous, which I am sorry to say has gradually

increased. If any one suddenly waited upon me for my signature, I was quite unable to sign. My surgeon recommended me to the sea, and I have been lately spending five weeks there. I certainly find my general health improved, but still I am subject to this nervous excitement. It is what you describe in your advertisement, 'groundless fear,' for when I have to do the most trifling thing in the presence of strangers, my frame becomes agitated, and I cannot do it. I formerly used to be any thing but nervous, and I cannot account for it. I am in the legal profession, have a good deal to do, and this annoyance is a very serious impediment to me.

" I am Sir,

" Your obedient servant,

" P. J."

In a letter received from Mr. J——, dated August 28th, he reports.

" I certainly have derived very much benefit from the application, and I now only feel nervous, when any thing sudden or unexpected, though trifling comes upon me, but I hope and trust that this will go off.

" I am Your's, &c.

" P. J."

In another, dated Sept. 6, 1837, he writes :

“ I must confess I have found the nervousness very much abated, but even now when waited upon suddenly, I feel in a very great tremor. This morning some gentlemen called upon me for my signature to a petition, and though I had been very cool and calm the whole of the morning, I felt so agitated that it was with great difficulty I wrote my name, but as soon as I had done it the agitation left me in a moment. It is in this way that my nervousness exhibits itself.”

On the 15th of Sept., Mr. P. J— writes :

“ Dear Sir,

“ On last Tuesday I had applied your remedies one month without having once omitted them. I have also attended to your advice, and have abstained from wine with the exception of about three glasses within the last ten days.

“ I AM CONSIDERABLY BETTER. Please to say what you propose to prevent a relapse when all the symptoms have disappeared, &c.

“ I am your's, &c. P. J.”

On the 22nd of September, 1837, he writes as follows :

“ Dear Sir,

“ When I consulted you, I did it with an intention of complying with your directions, provided you thought my case curable. When I have exhausted my present supply of medicines, I shall have completed the period of six weeks. And I can assure you that, with the exception of about thirteen or fourteen glasses of wine, during the six weeks, I have complied strictly with your directions. AND I MUST CONFESS THAT THOUGH I AM NOT CURED, I AM CONSIDERABLY BETTER. I am, therefore, resolved to pursue your further remedies. And will thank you to send a fresh supply for three weeks.

“ I am your's, &c. P. J.”

On the 5th of October, 1837, Mr. J. writes thus :

“ Dear Sir,

“ I AM HAPPY TO SAY THAT I AM MUCH BETTER. And if I could divest myself of the recollection, that such and such circumstances used to make me very nervous ; I should say, I HAVE LITTLE OR NO SYMPTOMS LEFT. But the recollection makes me fearful whether I shall not be nervous. So that at times, though I may acquit myself very well, I have not that confidence in myself I used to have. But when

I have finished the medicine I now have, and three weeks supply you will send me, I hope I may be able to commence with what you recommend to prevent a relapse.

“ Your’s, &c. P. J.”

On January 5th, 1838, he wrote :

“ I have been making a very long journey, and have been absent about six weeks. I took with me a small portion of your remedies and used them as long as they lasted, once a day. I returned but a few days ago. I have enough of your remedies to last me three or four weeks, which I have commenced using *twice* a day. And I MUST SAY THAT I AM WELL, &c.

“ Your’s, &c. P. J.”

To these numerous instances of extraordinary good done by this discovery, in curing nervous or mental disease and insanity, two more very decisive and interesting cures, shall be added : the one of a lady of the age of forty-nine, the niece of Lord ——, a nobleman holding one of the most distinguished positions in the executive government. And the other of a gentleman in Bedfordshire. The former had been nervous, and at times deranged for thirty years. Her sister Miss —— had corresponded with the writer for some time, and the means of cure had been

used in the country ; but as the symptoms of the disease did not yield to the use of the means of cure there, the writer advised Miss —— to bring her sister to town for daily advice, and the more efficient administration of the Great Discovery. A house was taken near Regent's Park. But the patient, on her arrival, was found to be quite deranged. And she remained so some time. But by the more efficient employment of these means of cure than had ever before been called into action, the derangement of this lady, and every other nervous symptom were perfectly removed. To accomplish this cure—the cure of a nervous disease and derangement of thirty years growth—the efforts required were not small. The lady's two female servants were often employed under our directions from six in the morning till ten at night. The means of cure in common cases are used in small quantities, three times a day ; but to accomplish this cure they were used for many weeks, every two hours, and in eight-fold larger quantities than usual. This lady had not only exhibited symptoms of derangement in a common way by alienation of thoughts, &c., but frequently SANG and TALKED LOUD through whole nights, as well as during whole days.

In this case some bodily affliction accompanied the mental one ; she was incapable of tak-

ing exercise on foot from some trifling affection of the legs. A bath chair was therefore employed to give exercise and obtain air in Regent's Park, &c. Every symptom of weakness and organic disease however gradually disappeared, as her mental powers and nerves recovered their health. For two months, before she returned to her house in W——, she could, and almost daily did, walk for pleasure and exercise two or three hours—without fatigue.

This lady returned home perfectly well with her sister last November twelvemonth. She has written several times since. The following extracts from a recent letter of her own and from one of her sisters, will show the continued state of her mental health.

“ K—W——, February 10th.

“ My dear Sir,

“ I beg to acknowledge your kind letter, I am thankful to say that my health is tolerably good. In my recent affliction (the death of a nephew, a clergyman she had brought up) the poignancy of which I cannot still avoid feeling unabated I have had the greatest of consolations, the firm belief that my poor dear orphan nephew, through the mercy of a Saviour, is reaping the reward of an admirably well spent and for so young man extraordinary

self-denying life. My support is, that God in mercy truly fitted the dearly beloved deceased for his presence. But as I cannot write much upon such an acutely painful subject, I shall only add my best thanks for your expressions of condolence, &c., &c.

“ With best compliments, &c.

“ Believe me, &c.,

“ E— H—.”

Extract from a letter of Miss E——’s sister.

“ N—— St——

“ Sir,

“ It is some time since I left W—sh—, and therefore did not receive your letter till lately. My sister E— has been twice poorly since we returned in November, having been once ill from taking cold, and the second time from excessive grief on the death of a near relation. *She is however quite well mentally, &c.*

“ I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

“ M— H—.”

Extraordinary cure of Mr. B— of L— B. superintended by his own surgeon.

The second extraordinary cure above-named, has been partially detailed in page 33; but as its

circumstances are more than usually interesting, we feel it right, that the public should see the correspondence between the writer and the surgeon himself, the wife of the patient, and the patient also.

E. W—, Esq., Surgeon, L— B—, having for twelve months used his best efforts to cure a patient of a nervous disease, which was attended with many symptoms of aberration of mind, addressed the patients' wife thus :

“ Mrs. B—, I have now for twelve months been doing all in my power to cure your husband, I have had the assistance of Mr. — and Mr. —, but all our efforts have been in vain; he is no better. We both know Mrs. L— of R—, and have heard of others who have been cured by the Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley, of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and I think that we had better take Mr. B— for his advise.” The day was fixed, the patient put into his carriage, and accompanied by his surgeon, Mr. W— and his wife, they arrived in Charlotte Street, on the 7th of last June.

Mr. W— having described the delusions of his patient, and numerous other symptoms of his disease, and the writer having carefully exa-

mined his case, he encouraged the hope of a cure.

The means of a cure were accordingly prepared for six weeks. The surgeon was furnished with instructions, in writing, how these means of cure were to be employed, and he engaged to superintend their administration, and to correspond with Dr. W. M. on the progress made in the treatment. The leading particulars of this correspondence will appear in the following extracts of letters from the surgeon and the wife of the patient, and ultimately from the patient himself.

Extract of the first letter from E. W. Esq., Surgeon, one week after the cure of Mr. B— was commenced.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I beg to inform you that he (Mr. B.) is in better spirits and rides on horseback with more energy than he could some weeks ago. Indeed I consider him now too bold in this particular. There is at times a considerable degree of incoherence in his actions and conversation still.

“ I am, Sir, your's respectfully,
June 15, 1837, “ E. W—, Surgeon.”

Extract of a second letter from the same.

“ June 26, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ After progressing very favorably until last Thursday night, my friend, Mr. B—, HAS BECOME MUCH WORSE. THIS HAS BEEN THE UNAVOIDABLE AND UNDEVIATING CONSEQUENCE UNDER ALL THE PLANS OF TREATMENT SUGGESTED BY HIS MEDICAL ADVISERS. Since the above evening, his nights have been restless and desponding—worse, every alternate night. In the day this feeling gives way to the opposite extreme; namely, one of *extreme elevation*. After sitting with his eyes closed, he will begin laughing and continue to do so for some time. He now complains of pains in his head, and a pain at the back of his head. And with these symptoms there was to day considerable DROWSINESS.

“ Your reply will oblige your's, &c.

“ E. W—.”

“ P.S. Mr. B— is certainly very much worse. *He will wear two hats; plots are, he says, continually gotten up to take away his life. He cannot sit or even remain any length of time in one room.* He was with difficulty prevailed upon to use the means of cure last night. Will you be

kind enough to tell me, if he is to persevere with the drops while his head is in so much pain? also whether any, and what alterations are to be made in the treatment? I write this from the Patient's house. *He is now telling me his painful machinations.*"

Extract from Mrs. B—'s first letter.

" July 4, 1838.

" Sir,

" I feel greatly obliged by your second letter. The reason that neither Mr. W— nor I answered the first was, I felt anxious to persevere a few days longer, hoping that Mr. B— might find benefit under the present treatment. He certainly is better than when Mr. W— wrote, but not near so well as he was a week previous to that time.

" As it would be very inconvenient for me to leave home, and I think Mr. B—— will be so much more comfortable at home, I feel anxious that you should communicate to Mr. W— *the particulars of the extra treatment named in your last. Should you wish to see Mr. B— before or any time during the treatment we will drive up to town.*

" I remain, &c.

" M. H. B."

Extract from the third letter of E. W. Esq.

“ Sir,

“ I have only to add to the above that I shall be pleased to act upon any suggestions of yours that afford a chance of promoting Mr. B—’s recovery. He will see you in town after the plans have been tried; Or, I have no doubt before, if desirable.

“ Very truly your’s,

L—, July 4, 1837.

“ E. W—.”

Extract from Mrs. B—’s second letter.

“ July 11, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ I fully purposed being in town to day after I received your last; but as I find Mr. B— is so rapidly improving, we did not deem it necessary. This is the eighth day since he has had a relapse, which induces me to hope perseverance with the present treatment, will prove successful. I am determined to persevere as long as you think it needful; but should there be the least relapse, we shall take the first opportunity of seeing you.

“ Yours respectfully, &c.

“ M. H. B.”

Extract of the fourth letter from E. W. Esq.,
the Surgeon.

“ July 11, 1837.

“ Mr. W— wishes Dr. W. W. M. to be informed that Mr. B— does not take the drops more than twice a day, and when he was worse they were at times wholly omitted. And Mr. W— wishes Dr. W. W. M. to give such directions concerning the drops as this information may render necessary.”

Extract of the third letter from Mrs. B— on
their way to the Isle of Wight.

“ Portsea, July, 20, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ I am sorry to say, that on Saturday and Sunday, Mr. B— was not quite so well ; on Monday and Tuesday morning he was much better. But a few hours after we left home, he appeared much excited from no particular cause, and has not been so well since. His feet are kept warm ; his appetite is generally good and his bowels regular.

“ Mr. B——’s feelings in his head and body are altogether so very various that I cannot possibly describe them. I think it most likely we shall call on you as we return home.

“ We are now at the Isle of Wight, and should be glad to know if you would like him to bathe ; we intend to keep near the coast, and I shall be very glad to hear from you on Monday.

“ Your’s respectfully,

“ M. H. B.”

N.B. The Doctor’s answer contained expressions of disapproval of the journey being taken, on the principle that AN EXCITED PATIENT SHOULD BE KEPT QUIET, and advised their *instant* return to L——, or to stop in town.

Extract of a fourth letter from Mrs. B——.

“ L——, August 8, 1837.

“ Sir,

“ I was sorry to find by your last that you considered I had acted wrong in taking Mr. B—— from home. I certainly should not have done so if I had any idea that you considered it injurious. You will recollect that I stated in my last that he had for nine or ten successive days been gradually improving up to the Friday previous to our leaving home, when there was without the least apparent cause a great change for the worse. Since that time he has continued very fluctuating ; sometimes he appeared comfortable, at other times appeared

quite lost. We propose being in town on Tuesday, I hope to see you about 11 o'clock.

“ Your’s respectfully,

“ M. H. B.”

Mr. B—— arrived in London, accompanied by his wife, and remained for one month, during which they lodged at Mrs. B——’s, Gt. Russell Street, and attended at the Doctor’s house twice a day, where the means of cure were employed by his son, under the Doctor’s directions, in a much more efficient manner than they can be in any private family. THE RESULT WAS, THAT IN ONE fortnight he was restored to such mental health that both Mrs. B—— and himself thought HIM well enough to return home. From this he was, however, dissuaded; but he recommenced his attention to his ledger, his correspondents, and his city connections. And at the expiration of the MONTH returned home, in circumstance which the following letters will explain.

Extract of a fifth letter from Mrs. B——.

“ L——, October 7, 1837.

“ Dear Sir,

“ In reply to your’s of the 5th, I am happy to say Mr. B—— continues very comfortable. Friends are much delighted at seeing

him SO MUCH HIMSELF AGAIN. He is ABLE to ATTEND to BUSINESS from SIX to EIGHT hours daily, I think, I may say, without any injurious effects. *He has had only one painful symptom since our return home, and that was nearly a fortnight ago. As soon as he laid down in bed he complained of depression of spirits, throbbing in the head, and fearful apprehension, these were succeeded by a copious flood of tears.* THE BOWELS CONTINUE VERY REGULAR, *and the stomach quite right.* HE SLEEPS EXCEEDINGLY SOUND, *retires about ten, and gets up about seven.*

“Your’s very &c.

“M. H. B.”

Extract of a letter from Mr. B—— himself.

“L——, October 7, 1837.

“Dear Doctor,

“Though I cannot determine that I have no symptoms of my nervous disorder remaining, *I am happy to say that I am so well as to be able to attend to business.* I still pursue the use of the means of cure as truly as most patients, and I feel that no one owes more gratitude to God than myself, in blessing the means used for my recovery, &c.

“Your’s very respectfully,

“Benjamin B——.”

Extract of the last letter from the Surgeon,
E. W —, Esq.

“ October 7, 1837.

“ Dear Doctor W. W. M.

“ Fully aware of the advantage in Mr. B——’s case of avoiding all exciting causes, likely to produce a relapse of his complaint, I cannot but concur in the precautionary measures you advise him to persevere in. BUT HE HAS APPEARED TO ME SO COMPLETELY HIMSELF, HAS PURSUED HIS AVOCATIONS WITH SO MUCH CHEERFULNESS, AND HAS UPON ALL OCCASIONS (AS FAR AS I AM ACQUAINTED) EXHIBITED SO MUCH COOLNESS, THAT MY VISITS HAVE BECOME RATHER INCIDENTAL THAN PROFESSIONAL. I shall not, however, fail to represent to him the baneful effects likely to accrue from having the mind kept on the stretch. The pulse this day is 82, taken after some exertions in the warehouse.

“ I am, Dear Dr. M. very respectfully,

“ E. W——.”

MR. B——'S PERFECT CURE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. B—— himself.

“ L——, Nov. 4, 1837.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I take my pen in hand to INFORM YOU THAT I AM QUITE WELL, AND AS WELL ABLE TO ATTEND TO MY BUSINESS AS EVER I WAS IN MY LIFE.

“ I shall endeavour to call upon you the first time I am in town.

“ I feel thankful that I have adopted your means of cure, and shall feel great confidence in recommending the same to any one who may be suffering in the same way.

“ I remain,

“ Your's very respectfully,

“ Benjamin B——.”

Mrs. B——'s last letter on the cure of her husband.

“ L——, Nov. 4, 1837.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I feel great pleasure, and I trust, have feelings of gratitude from being able to say Mr. B—— is quite as well as usual, both in

body and mind. We shall be happy to hear from you. It will probably be some weeks before we are in town.

“ I have strongly recommended three persons to apply to you ; two of which, I think, will do so, if they have not already.

“ I remain,

“ Your's very respectfully,

“ M. H. B.”

CHAPTER IX.

Exposé of the incorrect practice of every grade of medical men in nervous complaints. And of the incorrect perceptions developed in the writings of the superior classes on the nature, causes, and cure of nervous and mental disease.

ONE practice prevails among medical men of every name and grade, when called upon to attend a patient, suffering from nervous or mental disease. If the patient is depressed or excited, violent, or quiet, under delusion or of correct perception, a system of depletion is recommended ; that is, cupping, leeching, the lancet, blisters, cathartics, are successively tried. If not, the patient is hurried off to a mad-house.

The origin of both these practices is ignorance of the nature, causes, and cure of nervous diseases and Insanity. Yes ! It is a general practice to ascribe this malady, as Abernethy did every disease, to the stomach. A few attribute this complaint to the liver and the bowels. Georget, Broussais, Pinel and Esquirol, Sutherland, Fox, Burrows and Co., &c., strongly recommend bleeding, blisters, and cathartics, as the chief, in fact as the only course they understand.

In Italy and Germany, as well as in *America*, *the same medical treatment is pursued.*

One of our best medical writers on the various popular means of treating these diseases in Europe and America, gives the following syllabus of the general practice. “ Among the most powerful means is the abstraction of blood, freely practiced. Purging is much more extensively applicable. It may be useful to make very large evacuations in this way. Calomel is proper— but it usually requires the assistance of other cathartics. Emetics sometimes have a good effect, blisters, setons, &c., should not be neglected.” *

All these have been employed in all civilized nations from the age of *Æsculapius* until now. And with what advantage? Let the details of these results be given; † and in eighteen cases

* Dr. Hooper.

† Assertions have been made by keepers of mad-houses, that they cure a majority of their inmates. But so far from this being true, it is a fact, that nearly all the keepers of mad-houses are low men or women, persons of no education or knowledge of medicine, and incapable of doing any thing except to keep their prisoners from running away, and to make their establishments subservient to their interest. Those medical men, who have mad-houses, believe the complaint to be mental; and that, as no medicine can reach mental disease, it is incurable. To keep the bowels open and the patient in tolerable health, and to prevent them doing themselves injury,

out of twenty, they will be found most unfavorable. In most, the consequences have been very injurious. *In not a few fatal.*

Above three thousand letters are now before the writer, received within the last five years from nervous patients, in which the methods of cure resorted to are detailed. The perusal of three thousand letters, and personal interviews with as many more, furnish numerous evidences to these facts.

A lady from Wales was located in the neighbourhood with a very complicated nervous disease. Circumstances transpired after the appearances had raised the brightest hopes of a cure, which induced us to withdraw our attendance from this lady. The question was then agitated in her circle of friends, what shall be done?

are the only objects they think attainable. Instead, therefore, of curing many, *they do not attempt to cure any.* It is true, they must tell a different tale. But we are prepared, by our personal knowledge of many keepers of mad-houses, and an intimate acquaintance with the plans of mad-houses generally, to demonstrate not only their incapacity to cure any—but their total disinclination to attempt the cure of any. They receive patients to keep, not cure. It is true many come out of large mad-houses well, because the excesses, troubles, and other causes of their complaints having been discontinued by their confinement, they have gradually regained their former strength of nerve. All the rest, who are not thus restored by the ordinary workings of Providence, remain as they were.

Shall we return home, or shall we consult Sir A—— C——? This was not done unhand-
somely. It was not done without first commu-
nicating to us their intention; with a view
perhaps to ascertain, if we had altered our de-
cision. We advised them to consult him. The
lady remained under his management for a
month; and the result will be understood, when
the fact is stated, that at the end of this time,
she was again brought to us more than half
dead. The system of depletion adopted had
done this; and with her mind in a much worse
state than before. At the moment we write
this, there is some reason to doubt whether she
has not been reduced so low as to render it im-
possible ever to raise her again.

Mrs. K—, a niece of the writers, after the
birth of her first child, became extremely nerv-
ous. The writer made her husband an offer to
receive her as a visitor and cure her. The offer
was accepted, and she returned home well in
two months. Subsequent to the birth of her
next child she sank again into the same nerv-
ous state.

The medical men in attendance Dr. —— and
Mr. ——, Surgeon, without consulting the hus-
band adopted and pursued the *usual system* of
depletion, leeches, &c., &c., AND SHE DIED IN
A FEW DAYS. The former method of treatment

would have restored her to her reason in a few hours, and placed her nerves in a state of health in a week.

To these we could add extracts from hundreds of letters demonstrating the evils produced by the general practice of all grades of medical men ; that is of bleeding, setons, blistering, cupping, and purging. This had not been written many hours before a gentleman called from the neighbourhood of Romford, Essex. Mr. — who among other things, said, the regular medical attendant of my family, when first consulted, denied that any thing was the matter with me. “It is all nonsense,” said he, “you are well enough.” “I wish,” replied the patient, “I could think so.” Another medical man was then consulted, who ordered bleeding, purging, and a perpetual seton. All these have been done, but the disease remains unsubdued, unaltered; “I am as nervous as before,” said Mr. —. “My constitution is certainly weaker. The bleeding and purging in this respect have made me worse.”

These facts will therefore justify this general conclusion.

There is a greater probability of a nervous person getting better if left alone, than if a medical man is called in ; for the ordinary course of

depletion is sure to be pursued, by which the patient is certain to suffer much injury.

If this system is not pursued, he is sent to a mad-house, where *he will be rendered permanently diseased by association with confirmed maniacs, by confinement, by neglect, by ill-treatment, &c., &c.*

The motives that induce medical men to recommend nervous patients to be sent to a mad-house, originate in the opinion that nervous disease is incurable, that such persons are dangerous, and that they ought not to be at liberty.

Or to the more general motive—INTEREST.

If the medical man has an asylum of his own, the motive is clear, he thereby adds to his stock of boarders and lodgers, and to his gain.

If he has no asylum, exclusively his own, he probably participates in the benefits of one; if not, he receives his premium on every one he recommends.

This is a ready money transaction. No credit is required. No bill, that must run unpaid for two years. This ready money bonus, therefore, is a strong motive to a poor medical practitioner to pronounce a merely nervous patient insane.

Three facts are in the writers recollection, which teach a useful lesson.

R. T. C——, M. D. addressed the following

letter to the writer, and sent it by the hands of his own mother.

“ N—— B—— Street,

“ Sir, “ December 31st, 1834.

“ You will perhaps be somewhat surprised at the application of a medical man, but being an invalid, I trouble you with these lines.

“ I hesitate not to give you my name and address, and being thus candid, I consider I am entitled to an equal consideration on your part. I am not entirely unknown to the profession, therefore am not at a loss for the service of some of the most eminent members of it, but the truth is, that as yet I mend not. Within the last few days I have been seized with occasional fits of a partial loss of power, somewhat resembling fainting, one or both of my hands becoming suddenly of a yellowish white, cold and powerless; and I find myself only relieved by laying down and taking stimulants. I have no pain or giddiness, and consequently I attribute it to an irregular circulation of the blood. The heart labors hard to throb, and so long as it continues, so long do I experience the sensation described; and I find now that the mildest purgative, in fact, every loose motion brings on one of those horrible sensations, which I can compare to nothing but the act of

dying. I am satisfied that I am suffering from extreme nervous disease, not spiritual or mental, but physical. Now if you have had cases resembling mine, and have treated them successfully, I appeal to you for the method or the principles. I invite you to see me. I pledge myself to preserve your confidence, and I need not add, that if I derive benefit, you shall be handsomely rewarded. Nay I will consent to be made any use of to answer your views and give your treatment publicity. I am a family man; have much at stake, and will esteem your immediate attention a favor. Being confined at home, a visit from you will be sure to find me. If that is impracticable be good enough to reply forthwith.

“ I remain, Sir,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ R— T— C—, M.D.”

*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
Licentiate of the Hall, &c., &c.*

The Doctor's request was met; Dr. W. W. M. called on him the same evening. He gradually recovered, and a cure was ultimately effected. An offer of payment was made. This was declined. Grateful for the benefit he had received, he said, “ I beg that you will command my services for yourself and family, as long as you

live. And if you at any time want a professional opinion or other assistance, I shall be happy to meet your wishes." A case soon occurred, on which Dr. M. requested his opinion. Mrs. J—, of Westminster, had much improved in mental health. But as Dr. C. appeared anxious to afford Dr. W. M. some service, he took him to see Mrs. J— as his friend. But, Reader! now mark the result! Unsolicited by all, Dr. C. called the next day on the patient, and unsolicited repeated his visit the succeeding day.

All this was done without the knowledge of Dr. W. M. But, from his manner, Dr. C. left no doubt on Mrs. J—'s mind, that he was attending for Dr. M., and was carrying on plans he had recommended.

Under this impression he prevailed on the husband to take his wife to Dr. Burrow's mad-house.

The most perfect disgust was felt and evinced by all as soon as this imposition was known. As nothing appeared to be done for her cure, she was soon taken home. But could never be prevailed upon to believe that Dr. M. was not a party to her removal to this mad-house.

The reader cannot be so ignorant of man and his ways, as to suppose that a *needy* medical practitioner would make all this haste to get a person

under such circumstances to a mad-house, if he had not a deep interest in doing so.

In all such cases the hope of gain and the total absence of every feeling of doing a patient good, ought not only to be suspected, but firmly believed.

The second fact tells a tale of effect—the effect of allowing your relative or friend to be sent to a mad-house.

A young lady, the daughter of the Rev. ——— through not being allowed to marry a clergyman, because her proud mamma thought his family not of high importance, became unhappy, low spirited, fretful, &c., and was brought to town for medical advice. Dr. S—— saw her. She was first placed in one of the Alpha cottages, where the heavy expenses were found inconvenient, and necessarily prepared the way for a removal to the Doctor's mad-house. And what was the result? Symptoms of nervous disease which as in the case of Miss N., Miss F., Miss N. of W., near Cheltenham, Mr. B——, &c., could have been removed in a short time were converted into positive insanity.

After remaining in this state for near seven years, she was for a short time under the writers care; and as she recovered, she reviewed with horror, the associations of the mad-

house. And to the blasphemous and the obscene, and the various filthy conversations she there heard, and the cruelties she there saw, she never failed to ascribe her positive derangement.

The deteriorating influence of similar imprisonments may always be expected to produce similar effects.

One general feeling should, therefore, actuate every branch of every family to induce them to keep their unhappy relation out of such places, if they wish them to be restored. If once in, they will soon be rendered unfit to come out. Such houses are so managed AS TO KEEP and NOT CURE the inmates.

The third fact tells a still worse tale. A female keeper who considered Dr. Mon—her patron, being disallowed a gross imposition which she laboured hard to practice on a gentleman, told the writer, while she was attending a patient of his, “that it should prove a source of much annoyance to him.” With a view to the accomplishment of this prophecy, she instantly commenced a plan which had for its object a consultation with Dr. Mon—on the case of her mistress. The old lady was regaining her mental health, and would have been well in three months.

Dr. Mon—as a matter of course, disapproved of every thing done for this Lady that was likely

to work a successful issue. *She was ordered to HIS mad-house.* The daughter who accompanied her to town, was an extraordinary fine girl; and her affection for her mother was, if possible, still more extraordinary than the beauty of her face and figure. She would not be separated from her mother, nor allow her to go without her. *It is true, she went with her, but was made mad herself.*

The writer cannot close his remarks on this painful subject, without subjoining the opinions of one of the most enlightened and judicious writers of the age.

There is a condition of mind, apparently involving all the faculties which may give rise to conscientious difference of opinions, and in which it becomes doubly necessary to distinguish between *disordered mind and incompetence to business*; a distinction too often lost sight of, in our discussions. It occurs chiefly in persons of a highly excitable and irritable temperament; who from trifling causes, are carried away by trains of thinking or of feeling, which less susceptible persons experience only after a succession of the most powerful impressions. Persons so constituted pass years of their lives apparently on the verge of insanity, without it ever becoming decided. They are remarkable for unequal spirits, and doing odd things, and manifesting strange feelings, but on the whole they conduct

themselves so much like other people, that though every one remarks their peculiarities, none venture to pronounce them insane?

But if the time should arrive when this individual should be considered *insane*, and incompetent to manage his own affairs, IT BY NO MEANS NECESSARILY FOLLOWS THAT CONFINEMENT WILL PROMOTE HIS RECOVERY: *This distinction ought never for a moment to be forgotten.* Whether the restoration to reason and a sound mind of a maniac, will be best promoted at home, or anywhere else, must be determined by circumstances.” *It is too palpable to admit of a doubt, that confinement in a mad-house, where noises and scenes hourly fall on the ear and eye, that like oil on flame encrease its power, would be a course to be deprecated as most unwise and cruel.* But alas! *To pronounce a person insane, and to send him to a mad-house, are almost the same thing.* *The patient ought never to be sent to an Asylum, when the means of treatment are equally accessible at home.* To act otherwise would be to risk the conversion of a temporary or curable attack, into a permanent (and on all other plans) incurable disease. For no situation can be conceived more distressing to the feelings or more hurtful to the reason of a person so situated, than on the dawn of returning reason to

find himself classed with maniacs, and subjected to all the restraints of a mad-house.

Many who have been hurried into premature confinement, have by the very act, been unhappily fitted to remain tenants for life, of the cells to which rashness had at first consigned them.

It is indeed too true that ignorance of the philosophy of the human mind and of its relations to the brains, as its material organ, is one of the greatest obstacles not only to the cure of the insane, but it is the very cause of that mal-practice by which so many are positively made worse.

Nor ought it to be untold, that a baneful error is prevalent in supposing that all lunatics are inaccessible to reason, and insensible to the ordinary feelings of humanity, and that therefore it is lost time to attempt to influence them by rational and consistent kindness and friendly intercourse, and quite unnecessary to be scrupulous, or otherwise considerate in what we say to them, as they can neither remember nor judge with accuracy.

This pernicious error, is favourable only to the unworthy deceit of mad-house keepers, and to the ignorance, and to the indolence of other interested persons.

In a majority of cases, some, however few, of the faculties, remain unaltered, and even in

those which apparently involve every feeling and faculty, there are glimpses of reason, and tendencies to right and sound action, which, as in all other diseases, ought to be fostered and strengthened into vigour. It is for this reason that it is injurious to recovery, to limit the intercourse of the insane to those who are themselves insane; as is done in mad-houses where the only rational creatures with whom the patient can associate, are his keepers and superintendent; men generally of little intellect, no learning, possessed of little knowledge, unrefined, and often low and vulgar.

Not only is the intellect thus deprived of the ameliorating influence of sound exercise in others, but the feelings already separated from every object to which formerly value was attached, and affection engaged, are thus ungratified, and perhaps *disgusted, and delicacy hurt*, by the scenes to which they are inevitably exposed, and in proportion as reason, and health return, the evil becomes more afflicting, and its effects more injurious, in retarding complete restoration.

The more nearly we can approximate our treatment of the insane, to that of reasonable beings, the more likely we are to give effect to our plans of cure.

CHAPTER X.

*The immediate, remote, predisposing, and exciting
Causes of Nervous Diseases and Insanity.*

THE immediate and remote causes of many great effects were for many ages unknown, which are now clearly understood.

The world had been created near six thousand years before man knew the causes of the tides, the cause of the circulation of the blood in animals, the causes of the revolution of the planets round the sun, and of the satellites round their respective planets, &c.

The immediate causes of numerous effects are still unknown, as those which occasion some bodies to be harder than others—as steel is harder than iron, and oak is harder than willow.

In a majority of cases nervous persons know no reason why they should be so.

Mr. —, of D—, near Bristol, believes that his head is turned. He has feelings on all other subjects which are in strict harmony with the common ideas of men, is well able to conduct the operations of his large concern, and appears nervous on no point but his turned head; on this nothing will change his opinion

that his face has taken the place of the back of his head, and the back of his head has taken the place of his face. But he has no more knowledge of the cause than he formerly suspected the time would ever come that he should entertain such an absurd idea.

To find the proximate causes of nervous and mental disease and insanity numerous dissections have been made of the brain. Haslem, who was formerly resident surgeon in Bethlem Hospital, made two hundred *post mortem* examinations of the brain of persons who died in the hospital. But he assures us, that no appearances in the brain warranted any general conclusion on the subject of the cause. Monsieur Bayle's theory of mental disease is founded in the belief that the proximate cause is not in the brain but in the *meninges*. This doctrine is founded on the appearance of inflammation in these membranes. And the effusions which follow, producing pressure and compression ; and the fullness of the vessels of the head, their high red colour, especially in the frontal and top parts, and the adhesions that are induced, have been by some considered demonstrations of the truth of Monsieur Bayle's theory. But adhesions, the consequence of inflammation, are not found in *recent* cases of nervous diseases and insanity ; their existence is found in *chronic cases*

only. This, therefore, renders his theory of the cause of these diseases more than doubtful. Monsieur Bayle made his examinations at the hospital of *Charenton*.

Monsieur Colmeil has very ably disputed this theory of Bayle.

Foville declares in favour of the appearances of the brain fixing the disease in this organ and not in the meninges. In seven hundred dissections he found no adhesion in acute or recent cases.

Crichton, Cox, and Arnold, suppose the hardenings, adhesions, and other phenomena of disorganisation are rather the effects of mental disease than the causes, as these are not found in *post mortem* examinations of those who die soon after the disease is formed.

Cullen, Cox, Haslem, and Foville believe nervous or mental disease and insanity is an *idiopathic* disease of the brain—that is a *peculiar affection* of the brain—a disease that does not depend on any other disease.

But Esquirol, Georget, and Pinel look most to the lungs, liver, bowels, and heart as the causes.

Esquirol found in one hundred and sixty-eight melancholic nervous or insane patients fifty-eight had diseased lungs.

Georgèt declares that in more than three fourths of the numerous bodies he had dissected,

organic affections of the lungs existed, and does not hesitate to assert that half the nervous and lunatic patients who die at *Salpêtrière* die of *phthisis*.

And Guislain supports the same opinion when he asserts, that the brain is chiefly affected by sudden injection of the cerebral blood vessels.

The writer's first discovery, made as before asserted, two years before Dr. Gall made the same, is far from being contradicted by these various *post mortem examinations* in France and England. Enlightened practitioners and writers now admit that nervous or *mental disease* and *insanity*, are affections of the organ of the brain. Yes! In all cases, if a man is nervous or mentally diseased, the organ of the brain is in a morbid state. I cannot illustrate and demonstrate this doctrine better than by giving you the details of Mr. Davidson, the house-surgeon of the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum. I have examined more than two hundred patients who have died at the hospital since my appointment, and the result is, that I have scarcely met with a single instance in which traces of disease in the brain or its membranes were not evident, even when the lunacy was recent, and the patient died of a different disease. The *pia mater* and cortical substance are the parts found most

frequently in a morbid state. The former generally injected, thickened, covered with coagulated lymph, or unusually adherent to the cineritious matter beneath, which tears off with it, leaving a rough unequal surface.

Changes of colour and of consistence and adhesion to the pia mater are the changes most commonly met with in the cineritious substance. These affections are sometimes extensive and at other times partial, and occupying a small portion only of the membranes or cerebral surface. I have found the fornix and other deep seated medullary parts in a state of ramollissement. But, speaking generally, morbid appearances are much more rare in the cortical substance and membranes. I seldom fail to discover some palpable traces of disease in the brain.

That disease in the organ of the brain and not in the mind, is the cause of nervous complaints and insanity, is therefore now admitted.

There are several agencies; one of which is sufficiently powerful; that will cause the brain that is healthy to sink into a morbid state.

These causes are of two kinds predisposing and exciting.

If there exists in us any physical preponderance in favour of any *inclination*, *passion*, or practice, we are said to be under the influence

of a predisposing cause. The following are some of those which operate as predisposing causes to mental disease or insanity.

1st. Family connections. In all ages, in civilized countries, an opinion has prevailed that certain tendencies exist in some families to certain principles, practices, and diseases. This opinion has grown up on the evidence of plain and numerous successive facts. The working of hereditary tendencies is too obvious to be disputed in consumption and scrofula; nor is it less generally admitted in diseases of the mind. Times of great national excitement are very fertile in the production of proof of this kind. Without going back to the days of the Charles' in England, and of Wallace in Scotland, let us hear what has been said by an eminent physician on the influence of the late revolution in France.

“Many of the women,” says *Esquirol*, “who conceived during the violent agitations of these unhappy days, were delivered of children whose infantine years were associated with spasmodic affections, convulsions, &c., and in youth to idiocy, imbecility and madness.” And there are few, who have visited the poor in large towns, who have not heard of the brutal conduct of husbands towards their wives while pregnant; and have not also heard that such children be

come timid, melancholy, and mad. "I have been nervous from my childhood, I inherit this from my mother," is the chief subject of conversation of many who apply for our advice.

2ndly. Ill conducted nurseries, hot cradles cribs and beds; heated rooms without air, constant indulgence or continual severity, infantine and youthful days passed in constant excitement, cause a large race of both sexes to be constitutionally feeble and tremulously weak. These sink soon into nervousness and timidity, become incompetent to bear the trials of time or discharge its duties, fall beneath the load of life, deprecate their birth and sigh for the grave.

3rdly. Strong passions are dangerous adjuncts to all, but especially to youth. The violence of passion, exhibited under circumstances of great provocation, by a spoilt boy and a petted girl, compared with the self control displayed by the son or daughter of a Quaker under similar circumstances, demonstrate the position; that children are in their habits and manners what their education makes them.

Unable to bear the mortification of being denied at the family dinner-table a single article, the petted son of Mr. J—— rose from his chair, fled for a pistol, rushed to the door, and in a minute blew out his brains!

How many volumes would the details of the evils of violent passions fill! And who can tell the melancholy, the weariness of life, the suicides, the murders, the insanity, which violent passions have predisposed multitudes to suffer themselves or to commit.

4thly. The absence of appropriate exercise and occupation is another predisposing cause.

“ Every organ of the brain should be employed to secure its improvement and to prevent mental deterioration and daily wretchedness.

The well being of man and his happiness depend on his activity; and the brain is constituted in conformity to this great law, and if not exercised it becomes relaxed and sinks into a condition of incompetency.

The physiological explanation of this fact is simple and interesting. Arterial or oxygenated blood is the essential element of nutriment to every organ. It is the means of repairing their lost power and of stimulating their vital energies. The chief local effect of exercise is to increase the action of the blood-vessels, and the nerves, &c., to cause a more rapid and plentiful supply of blood and of nervous energy, and thereby to increase the vigor of every part.

Keeping these principles in view, it will excite no surprise to find that *non-exercise* of the brain and the nervous system, or inactivity of

intellect and feeling, is a very frequent predisposing cause of every form of nervous disease and insanity itself. For demonstrative evidence of this position we have only to look at the numerous victims to be found among females of the middle and higher ranks, who have no strong motives to exertion or any cause to exert themselves for honour or gain; no interests that call forth their mental energies or to prevent by their employment these energies sinking into feebleness by dis-use.

If we look round us, we shall see from this cause innumerable examples of nervous or mental debility. Yes! their minds having become apathetic and possessing, no grounds of sympathy in common with others, they have sunken into extreme sensitiveness; shrink within themselves; live in a circle of their own construction, and try in vain to protect themselves against annoyances by living out of society.

To go into society now requires an effort they can no longer make without painful associations. In this state, home with its little interests is the centre of attraction, and the mind which is constituted for a wide range of employment and pleasure is confined within boundaries too limited for the range of a worm.

Among young ladies of the most respectable circles from twenty to thirty years of age, as well

as among females of the middle ranks of society, many suffer from these and similar causes. We have such now under our care in town or country.

Young men, whose days are entirely without the occupations of the state, church, army, navy, or business, and who find it difficult to kill their time, are sometimes among the sufferers of this class. Nor are military men, when occupying retired positions, and are obliged for weeks to be much alone, strangers to these feelings; feelings, which without much caution will terminate in very distressing symptoms. But excess of mental activity must be as much guarded against as the want of exercise.

5thly. The brain requires more blood than any other organ, and it requires that it should be of the best kind. The nature of the case suggested this. Facts, in many instances, have made it probable. Experiments made by oxygen have demonstrated it. The *languor* and *nervous debility* that attend long continuance in crowded places of worship or amusement or of business, as factories, &c., are produced by the *bad air* of these places deteriorating the blood. This vital fluid under such circumstances cannot receive a sufficient supply of oxygen to keep it in vigorous health; and, deprived of this *quickning power*, this essential ingredient of vi-

gour in all nature, languor, nervous debility, &c., follow as naturally and as certainly as ice will melt on the disc of the sun.

This theory is established by this fact; bring those who suffer in these circumstances from the places deprived of a due proportion of oxygen into the open air, and they will soon recover, without any other aids, their lost energy, &c.

The excesses of the excitements of joy, sorrow, watchfulness, weariness, unexpected losses, the unexpected accession of wealth, the excitements of love, mortified ambition, pride or vanity, sudden and unexpected honour, and every other cause of great excitement or heavy depression, will, by degrees, operate as most powerful predisposing causes, when they do not appear at the time to put forth all their vigorous powers, and produce an immediate effect.

The more acute feelings, the greater sensibilities, the more retired and solitary habits, the absence of the bustling occupation and of the great absorbing *external* interests of Lloyd's and of the Stock Exchange and of the Royal Exchange, &c., is each sufficient to predispose females to nervous diseases. And, in proportion, as these several agencies combine their *great non-exercise* influence, and act on the nerves of one of this higher class of created beings, she

unhappily becomes a victim to strong predisposing agencies. Oh ! that she may never fall a victim to the martyrdom of the disease itself.

To these it is unnecessary I should add that the ardent application of the mind to any study, classics, mathematics, metaphysics, or even the lower branches of intellectual delights, as the composition of poetry, &c.; indeed, close reading on any subject and sedentary occupations of every kind will predispose all of both sexes to nervous sufferings, if long and severely pursued.

Let moderation, therefore, govern thee, O! Reader !

Having hastened through a few observations on the predisposing causes of nervous or mental disease and insanity. I must more hastily run through a few observations on the *exciting* causes of these sad complaints.

1st. That the liquids which have an immediate influence on the organ of the brain, should produce disease in it, can create no surprise. Man is so constituted, that all liquids which contain *alcohol* act immediately on the brain, through nerves which it meets with in the *mouth* and in the *throat* and in its passage to as well as when it arrives in the stomach.

And this action of *alcohol* is as certain to pro-

duce a deteriorating effect on the brain, as the spur which stimulates the horse inflicts a wound in his flesh, and the cruel goad makes a deeper wound in the sensitive legs of the poor ox. But wounds of this kind will also inflame and supurate ; and so will the wounds of alcohol produce disease in the brain.

The repeated use of liquids containing alcohol cannot, therefore, leave the brain of any undisturbed.

In fact, these liquids are the destructive agents which have caused mutinies in our navy, disobedience to orders in our army, have filled our prisons with all kinds of victims, our hospitals and mad-houses with every description of mental and bodily disease ; our domestic circles with strife ; our cellars and garrets with want and misery ; and our streets with blasphemy and obscenity.

Inebriation is temporary madness. If often repeated it may become permanent madness. But wines, spirits, malt liquors, cyder, perry, &c., are not the only liquids which contain alcohol and are in daily use. No ! Eau de Cologne and other *waters*, scents, &c., are common odoriferous accompaniments of the toilet. These, yes ! these have alcohol, and these are no less causes of mental disturbance, and will produce low spirits, nervous debility, *delusion*, *irresolution*, *sleepless*

nights, wretchedness, &c. They may brighten the eye for the moment, but they will inflict deadly wounds in the head and the heart by and by!

2ndly. Determination of blood to the head is another common exciting cause. It is not my intention to detail the various assigned causes of the determination of blood to the head, or to examine these various assigned causes, with a view to ascertain the correctness of any particular theory of such causes.

No, this would carry my reader from the point in view : which is the simple fact, that when this diseased state of the circulation exists, it is an absolutely certain cause of nervous or mental disease, and not unfrequently of insanity itself.

3rdly. Solar heat. Exposure of the head to the heat of the sun can never do good. The harm it does varies in kind, depending on the constitutional tendencies of the patient, and on the intensity of the heat, regulated by the climate, season of the year, time of the day, &c.

Head-ache, fever, sickness, nervous debility, delirium, idiocy, insanity, are some of the various effects produced by this powerfully exciting agent.

4thly. Tumours in the head sometimes (not often) become the exciting causes. It is not correct to suppose that tumours exist, unless the

constitution is deteriorated by the scrophulous virus. A gentleman,* well read on this disease, can at once from the lips, eye-lids, or complexion determine if this virus is making its ravages on the health.

Miss W—— was suffering much from pains in the head, nervous symptoms, &c., and knowing that Mrs. G——, of the same town, had been cured by us, was induced to come to town with her mamma, last November, to be cured. At the first interview the existence of the scrophulous virus was suspected. Two subsequent interviews confirmed the opinion; and the removal of the pain of the head was accordingly attempted by a more appropriate method of cure.

This has been accomplished: every symptom of disease has disappeared. The pain has not been felt for a long while, and every nervous suffering has given way to pleasurable feelings.

This young lady was the previous patient of the best medical men in Northampton for near two years before she came to town. She was an only daughter. Her mamma's life appeared to depend on her's; and all hope of this had been nearly abandoned.

* The writer published an octavo volume on this disease twenty years ago.

5thly. Extreme cold and heat produce nervous diseases, and insanity in some constitutions. The retreat of the French army from Moscow, and the voyages of Captain Parry,* supply proof of this; and the log-books of many vessels, sailing eastward, as well as the domestic history of the three Asiatic capitals, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay supply too many sad details in confirmation of the effects of heat on the nerves.

Many visitors say, “I have been in India, and I trace my nervous sufferings to the influence of the heat of the climate.”

6thly. Long continued watchfulness. This ought to be guarded against, as it often produces nervous disease. Mrs. T——, the wife of the gentleman whom Mr. Jesse Foot visited,† through watchfulness during his illness, became very nervous. Numerous subsequent cases of a similar kind are before us among our correspondents.

7thly. Suppressed discharges. If eruptions, discharges, or evacuations of any kind, whether cutaneous, uterine, or intestinal are suppressed, the first effect must be the increased fullness of the vessels. As the number of these suppressed discharges increase, and the period of their

* Vol. I., p. 185.

† See p. 47.

suppression is extended, the vessels must become gorged.

The vessels of the head suffer in common with the rest.

In some cases the force of suppression will fall on the lungs and produce consumption, but in many it will fall on the brain and produce nervous disease, perhaps madness.

Some medical men have charged too much to the account of suppressed evacuations, others too little. But, reasoning on the facts of the great evils, which are often produced by the suppression of *common perspiration*, what reader is incapable of comprehending the greater evils that may be produced by the suppression of the *much greater ordinary periodical discharges*?

Many such cases have been subjects of correspondence and interviews with us, and *much nervous disease has been produced by these agencies*.

8thly. Wealth and poverty, affliction, speculations, &c., all create a deep interest in most minds. The acquisition and losses of wealth often rouse strong emotions and excite intense and incessant feelings. These create violent cerebral action, indicated by pain in the head, fever, sleeplessness, diseased elevation, vertigo, fear, aberration, &c. Out of 164 patients in the private mad-house of Esquirol fifty were merchants. Two respectable brothers,

out of three, were torn away as conscripts for the army during the French revolution, whom *Pinel* knew, and one being shot by the side of the other, the survivor instantly went mad; and when he was conducted home to the third brother, the excitement occasioned in his brain by this sight, and the tale of shooting, caused him to go mad also.

We have before named the case of Miss L— becoming awfully nervous through her mamma being forced into the mad-house of Dr. Mon—.

9thly. Nymphomania. This is another name for certain strong feelings, which keep the brain in a state of feverish excitement; it is sometimes called cerebellar disease, and at other times amateness. The cause is, no doubt, the size and peculiar sensitiveness of the nympha. The enlargement of the cerebellum is the consequence or sign of this and not the cause. This disease is unjustly attributed to a worse nature and a more corrupt heart: to a class of human passions of a demoralizing tendency: to the want of a good education: and to the absence of good moral and religious feelings. But the reverse of all this is true, and has been so fully and frequently demonstrated to us by facts in our practice, as to teach us to *pity, sympathize, and not to blame*. Yes! It is an *organic disease*, against the tide of which neither the

firm resolutions, nor good principles, nor *frequent fervent prayers* of Miss A——, nor of Miss S——, the daughter of a clergyman, nor of Mrs. ——, a married lady with children, could make sufficient head to stifle these feelings, or keep their distressed minds in a state of self-approval.

10thly. Strong attachments ; separation, &c. Strong attachments arise from many causes. Their influence is often increased by the concentration of our best and strongest passions, and all the tender sympathies and kindly feelings of our nature. Tranquility, happiness, peace, and life itself, are felt at the moment to depend on their continuity ; and, if any cause rend this bond of union asunder, the separation is often attended with great mental disturbance. This evil, so powerful and so frequent, has obtained an appropriate position in the list of diseases, under the name *Nostalgia*. Many extraordinary instances of its power have been displayed in this country during war, when *press gangs*, as in former years, were allowed to tear husbands from the arms of their wives, and children from the embraces of their parents. The revolution in France supplied numberless strong illustrations of the evils of breaking the bonds of attachment, by producing all kinds of mental disease. Dr. Perfect has given us in

his “Annals of Nervous Disease and Insanity,” several interesting proofs of lacerated attachments. Among others, he names a lady, aged thirty, who sunk into the depth of despair by the death of a friend. She passed days and nights without uttering a word. Sometimes she shed floods of tears, and at other times uttered the most piercing shrieks. Her face became pale and swelled, her spirits melancholy, and her mind deranged. Mrs. T—, of B—, Northamptonshire, became melancholy when separated from her husband. Arrangements were made for Miss — to go out to her brother, holding a high civil appointment in India; her passage was paid, her dress prepared; all her family that was in England were with her to accompany her to the ship. In a state of the greatest excitement, from reluctance to leave England and be separated from her friends, she fled here. *The scene was painfully interesting.*

Incapable of enduring separation from her mother, another young lady became herself mad, when her mamma was sent to a mad-house, by the advice of the medical man who kept it.

11thly. Domestic disturbances and quarrels have made more husbands, wives, and daughters nervous than the sword has slain; and

ought, on this ground, to be most religiously guarded against.

12thly. Disappointed love has ruined the constitutions, broken down the mental powers, and inflicted more intense misery on a greater number of females than LOVE ever made happy. The number which become nervous from this cause is greater than from most others.

13thly. Onanism. To this baneful practice the deterioration of early beauty, the loss of brilliancy in the eye, and a smooth surface of the forehead ; the appearance of premature age ; fidgetyness, eccentricity, *unevenness of temper*, unnatural quickness, or great dullness and stupidity ; incompetency, impotency, idiocy, wretchedness, and aberration of mind are to be frequently ascribed. It is true that it is not always, but very often, to *this cause*, in both sexes, these symptoms can be traced.

14thly. The excessive desire of children.

15thly. Extreme hunger continued some days.

16thly. Love of admiration.

17thly. Self-esteem.

18thly. Great fear.

19thly. Mistaken perceptions of real religion and of Christian doctrines, and the grounds of acceptance both of our prayers, duties, and persons with God.

20thly. Hard, intense, and *long* continued studies.

21stly. Blows on the head.

22dly. Mal-formation of the *cranium*.

23dly. Lightning.

24thly. Gambling.

25thly. Jealousy.

26thly. The sudden death of persons in our presence.

27thly. The horrors of a storm at sea.

28thly. The fearful associations of being awoke from sound sleep while the house is on fire.

29thly. The sight of a public execution.

30thly. Sudden and unexpected changes of fortune.

31stly. And INFLUENZA are but a few of the exciting causes of nervous disease that have come under our notice. But we have not leisure to select more, nor time to offer any remarks on these or give any more cases of illustration.

CHAPTER XI.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS.—*Possibility of curing nervous diseases—the necessity of joint endeavours—the reasons why nervous persons are advised to use these means. They should persevere as a cure is certain. Each nervous person supposes himself the worst—reluctance to be thought nervous—on not talking of our complaints—the treatment the nervous meet with. The terms of cure. Means of preventing a relapse, &c.*

THE possibility of curing nervous disease and insanity, has been always doubted or denied by private and professional individuals. Great numbers have written to us or when they have called, have said—"till I saw your encouraging announcement I did not think there was any hope for me."

Many medical men to our knowledge have assured their patients *that as their diseases were nervous, they could do nothing for them.*"

Captain A——, drove up from Croydon to tell us the deplorable case of his niece, and to request the writer to see her at home, as she had not left her room for seven weeks. An evening visit was made—she was found incapable of bearing a ray of light from sun or candle.

In this darkness she had lain in bed for seven weeks, having been long given up as incurable, by her medical attendants at Croydon. Her miseries and debility however yielded to our treatment—and in four weeks she was able to take exercise in a Bath Chair: in two months to be removed to Regent Park, to be near us—subsequently for the benefit of warmer air, she went to Old Brompton, and has since called several times in an open carriage perfectly restored—the last time the Captain introduced her, saying, “*I have brought the Resurrection to see you again before we go out of town.*”

Some medical men, conscious of the want of power in medicine to cure nervous *fancies*, as they denominate them, treat patients with levity. Mrs. M——, of Monkwearmouth, wrote that her medical man did so. And Mr. ——, of Romford, was assured by his medical man *that it was all nonsense—there was nothing the matter with him—at the very time he was suffering all the intensity of mental agony.*

While feeling their incapacity to effect cures of this kind, their sympathies for their relations, patients and themselves, have induced several medical men to examine the grounds on which we declare our discovery to be equal to the removal of nervous disease and the recovery of the insane. And they have *in every case been*

perfectly satisfied—placed the patients, for whom they took our opinion, under us; and the issue in each instance has been gratifying to all parties.

Four physicians have applied to us—two for the *cure of themselves*, one for his nephew, and one for a patient—and four surgeons have applied—two for their sisters, one for himself and one for a patient—all these patients have progressed gradually, and have been restored except the surgeon who applied for himself. This has been too recently done to allow of a cure at present.

The vast number of cures produced, and the means we possess of demonstrating our report of these cures to be correct, the testimonials we have shewn for four years, and still daily exhibit, and the references we are able to make by special permission to persons cured, not only of several varieties of nervous disease, but of melancholy and insanity, justify us on the ground of benevolence in recommending the nervous to avail themselves of the great benefits the discovery holds out, especially as our terms enable all, even the poorest to enjoy its blessings.

Yes! the terms are not to be overlooked in justification of our advice to the nervous. The average *cost price* of the means of cure is the only charge made the rich till the cure is com-

pleted. Servants, mechanics, little tradesmen, and poor clergymen pay only *half the cost prices*, and nothing is expected from them when cured. The poor of London have the means of cure, advice, &c., for nothing.

And such is the confidence we feel in the issue of the use of these means of cure, and that they will as certainly and safely cure nervous or mental diseases as water quenches thirst, or bark the ague, that we never hesitate to engage (in writing) to return every farthing paid for the means of cure, if it is not effected, although the *cost* price only is received, provided the person strictly follows our directions.

2ndly. We advise all nervous sufferers to combine and concentrate every effort at their command to gain a cure. The evils of the disease are too great and the consequences often too distressing to allow us, or to allow them to be indifferent to recovery. We feel more for patients than they appear to feel for themselves. An indifference that wears the appearance of stupidity, weariness of life, or despair of recovery overshadow them. But no cause of despair now exists. The means of cure are at their command. Let them, therefore, be used diligently and constantly. Rise when you first awake and use them, and never, however weary,

retiré to rest without using them. And avail yourself of their use *once at least* each day, between the extreme periods. If the symptoms do not give way in six weeks, use them *twice, thrice, four times* between their early and late application. Make every effort, and try every method recommended in the directions to excite the pain in the cuticle of the skin of the head. This is the bright symptom of a commenced cure. If this pain cannot be excited, make us acquainted with it, and we will put you in the way to raise this desired feeling.

For the cure of Miss E. H—, niece of Lord H—, these were used every two hours. And for Lady H.'s cure, they were used six times a day for eleven weeks. Without which she would not have been perfectly cured.

Let these means of cure, therefore, be commenced and regularly continued under an impression that as they have for thirty years been the means of curing many much worse than yourself— many persons much more nervous than you are, persons who have not only suffered every variety of mental confusion, indecision, debility, groundless fear, exhaustion, determination of blood to the head, failure of memory, incapacity for business and study, vertigo, head ache, restlessness, wretchedness, sleeplessness, irresolution, but delusion, melan-

choly and insanity, you have every reason to hope, that under the same blessing which has given them so much power and such vast success in hundreds of cases, they will be the means of restoring you.

3rdly. But there is a disinclination sometimes felt by persons who are great, but quiet sufferers, from admitting they are nervous.

They shrink from the avowal, or if suspected, from the acknowledgment. They do this either from the fear of being thought under mental disease, or of giving trouble, or of creating uneasiness, or of being ridiculed, or of being thought fanciful and eccentric, or whimsical, or of being disliked and shunned, or of being ill treated, as they have known some to have been for no other reason but their nervous sufferings.

To all, in this silent suffering position, we say, if the great, the immortal Dr. Samuel Johnson were nervous, and that he was extremely so from an early age to the end of life, as Boswell his biographer has shewn us : If the renowned poet, Cowper, were nervous, and it is too well known that he was most miserably nervous, then why should you shrink from, or be ashamed of such high, *such intellectual associations?*

Among savages this disease is not known: Among the illiterate, among the coarse and the

vulgar it is seldom found. No, it is the refined, the intellectual, the studious, the delicate minded, the sensitive, the feeling, the sympathetic, the modest, the anxious, the good, this disease prevails. Let those who have blushed at the fear of suspected nervousness, consider it hence forward rather a test of intellectual and moral superiority. And let those who have dared to treat them uncivilly, say, whether they would have treated the immortal, the almost immaculate Johnson and Cowper so !

4thly. It is no uncommon thing for the nervous to suppose that nobody ever has, or does, or will ever suffer as they do. Their ideas and their feelings are so different from their former, so distinct from every thing they ever heard expressed, that they are induced to consider their case altogether peculiar. “Did you ever know a person like me?” is the enquiry of almost every applicant for a cure. Yes! is our reply. No feeling, no faculty, no passion, no mental power, no sense escape the influence of the disease under many more than the following symptoms.

The gentleman with the *turned head* has consulted us, but despair prevented him even commencing the use of the means that would have removed his delusion. Terror from an imperfect perception of space; a horror at crossing

a bridge ; agitation similar to the palpitation of a hunted hare, a dread from sufferings of confusion, involuntary blushing, &c. of going into company, a reluctance to appear in the streets from a fear of meeting friends whom they esteem, but from no cause, dread to see, or from a fear of being run over, or that some building will fall on them, or that they should be giddy and fall and die, are some few specimens of the imaginary and real miseries of this class of sufferers. Many have said,

“ My memory has become weak.” “ I cannot sleep, if I do I awake in a state of excitement and alarm, sometimes in horror.” “ I cannot get any sleep for hours after I go to bed.” “ I cannot sleep after 3, 4, and 5 in the morning.” “ When I get up I am unrefreshed and perfectly wretched.” “ Nothing relieves me till towards night, then I get a little better.” “ My heart palpitates when in bed.” “ The least thing that annoys me causes my heart to beat violently.” “ My temper has become exceedingly irritable.” “ I am tempted to do wrong to myself.” “ I love my children, but thoughts to their injury cross my mind.” “ If I am at a window, or in any lofty position, I feel inclined to throw myself to the ground.” “ I feel sometimes as if somebody were drawing me by my legs into the air.” “ I am certain my heart

has been turned round in me ; it is not in its former place." " My bowels are all gone, I am perfectly empty ; feel me and see if it is not so." " I am like the Queen of Sheba." " I am dead ; I died, as my husband knows, when I was delivered of my last child." " I know I am only a shadow, and my children are all shadows, and the world is only an ideal thing." " I am afraid to go through a church-yard, and would rather go a mile round than see one." " I am in the constant fear of going into a consumption ; I often suppose I am in a consumption." " I feel as if I were suffocated and shall soon die." " I am afraid lest the weight of the immensity of space should crush me to death." " If I attempt to cross a common, or large field, the idea of space frightens me." " I am always obliged to ride or walk round large open spaces, as commons or fields, unless I travel in a close carriage." " I cannot bear to be alone ; I have a constant pain in my head and sometimes a confusion of thought." " I am sometimes giddy." " I do not fear when alone that I shall do injury to myself, but I fear something may hurt me, perhaps some evil agency may annoy me." " I can find rest nowhere, I am always so fidgety and uncomfortable that life is a burden to me." " I am unable to attend to any thing." " I have been obliged to leave

the office, and now I am at home I am miserable." "I am tormented with the question—*How can words be the images of ideas?* When I awake this is first in my thoughts; if I sit down to read, it prevents me going on; if I go into company, it follows me, and prevents me having peace there." "I am indeed almost mad." "I am instantly excited and tremble when any body comes into my office and I can hardly sign my name." "I am always afraid some evil is about to befall me." "A gloominess hangs over me I cannot shake off." "I have no resolution to do any thing." "I am sometimes under the influence of such passions as keep me in a state of fear and torment; I dread their consequences." "When I commence or take a thing in hand I cannot go on with it." "I fear God has forsaken me." "I am sure that I can never be saved." "The decrees of God fix my final misery." "God will never hear my prayers." "I have lost all my property." "I cannot afford it; I must have no breakfast to-day." "I shall not live long; perhaps this day will be my last." "There will not be money enough found, when I am dead, to bury me." "I have been guilty of many things that I ought not to have done, and having broken the laws of the country I

think that I ought to give myself up to justice," &c., &c.

These are a few of the various descriptive expressions which the writer recollects having heard among the numerous accounts given him by suffering patients. But if your symptoms are not named in this list, they would probably be found among some of the numerous other symptoms which at this moment have escaped the writer's recollection, but which he could find, by refering to his various correspondence, consisting of several thousand letters. But if the readers symptoms should on comparison be dissimilar from all, and this is not impossible or improbable, it will prove no hinderance to a cure. No! These newly discovered means, CURE, AS THE FACTS RECORDED IN THE PRECEDING PAGES PROVE, EVERY VARIETY OF NERVOUS OR MENTAL DISEASE.

TERMS.

THE poor of London are cured for nothing, whether nervous or insane.

Servants, mechanics, little tradesmen, poor gentlemen, and clergymen pay but *half the cost price* of the means of cure, and nothing when the cure is finished for trouble, &c.

All higher classes pay the total average charge of the means of cure, (one guinea a week), and when cured a sum to be agreed upon at first according to their ability and the trouble given.

In all cases of difficulty patients are allowed the use of the means of cure here on a more effectual plan than they can be employed in general at home, subject to no additional charge, but for the use of extra quantities of the means of cure.

The power of these means can be increased in proportion to the strength of the disease with the certainty of doing good and the impossibility of doing harm.

PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

- I. Essays on the Evidences of Christianity.
- II. Memoir on the Importance and Practability of translating the Holy Scriptures into the Chinese Language, &c.

* * This work has proved the means of effecting a complete translation of the Holy Scriptures into this language, which is spoken by one third of the human race. The expense has been paid by the East India Company.

SERMONS.

- III. THE FALL OF BABYLON, &c.
 - IV. ENOCH; or the Advantages of High Attainments in Religion.
-
- V. A Treatise on Consumption.
 - VI. A Treatise on Scrofula.
 - VII. The Lancastrian and Dr. Bell's Plans of Education IMPROVED.
 - VIII. Natural and Moral Inability distinguished; and Man's incapacity to do the will of God proved to be VOLUNTARY, &c., &c.
 - IX. Dictionary of the Quantities of every Syllable of the Latin Language with *Authorities*. Treatise on Prosody, &c., &c.

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I. Essays on the Evidence of Christianity.

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Means of its Propagation, in which is given a History of the
Christian Church, from its first Origin to the present Time.

SECTION II.

IV. The Life of Henry, &c.

V. Essay on the Advantages of High Altarism
in Religion.

VI. A Treatise on Consumption.

VII. A Treatise on Scrophulous.

VIII. The Lancetian and Dr. Bell's Plans of Educa-
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IX. General and Moral Inquiry, (concerning) and
the Necessity to do the will of God, proved
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the Latin Language with Authorities, from
the original, &c., &c.

